BOMBAY—1930-31

A Review of the Administration of the Presidency

1932

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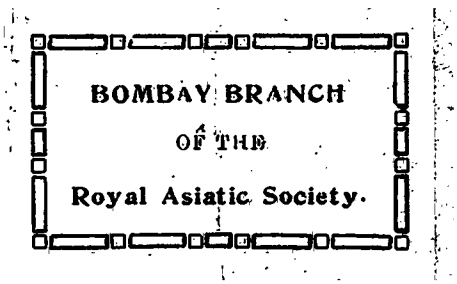

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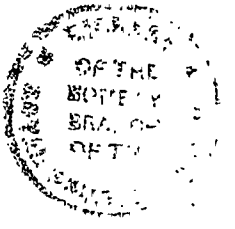

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INTRODUCTION

The Administration Report for 1930-31 is on the same lines as last year, except that the number of pages has been cut down in order to reduce the cost. It is divided into two parts :

Part I is a general summary of the year's work.

Part II deals with the work and events of the year under review and is preceded, where necessary, by a note explaining the history and functions of the department of Government whose work is reviewed and its place in the administration.

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BOMBAY—1930-31

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

THE succeeding pages of this volume will show the effect upon the administration of the Presidency of the Civil Disobedience movement, the inauguration of which was referred to in last year's report. Almost every Department of Government has a tale to tell either of increased expenditure or decreased revenue due to the movement, and the direct loss to the people of this Presidency in the increased cost of Government administration must have amounted to many lakhs of rupees. It is not possible even approximately to calculate what it meant in money to individual trades and industries.

The Civil Disobedience campaign was especially directed on Gujarat, where for many years intensive propaganda had been carried on by special Congress organisations. Every form of Government activity was attacked, particular attention being directed to the sale of liquor and toddy. The aid of women was enlisted both in picketing and in other forms of political activity and every possible means were used to induce the cultivators not to pay their land revenue. Many hundreds of resignations were received from patels and inferior village servants, most of these resignations being forced by the unscrupulous use of the weapon of social boycott. As was inevitable, this campaign led to outbreaks of violence and conflicts with the police, who in several cases were forced to open fire on violent crowds.

In Karachi on the 16th April a mob broke into the compound of the City Magistrate's Court and could only be dispersed by shooting, two of the crowd being killed and five wounded. The troops had also to be called out to clear the streets. Mr. Gandhi was arrested on the 5th May. The only serious

disturbance that occurred was at Sholapur where an outbreak of mob violence on the 7th May and the following days necessitated the occupation of the City on the 12th by the Military and the declaration of Martial Law. The administration of the City could not be handed back to the civil authorities for over two months. Organised raids on salt works took place in April and May, the centres of attack being Dharasna in Surat District, Shirodha in Ratnagiri District and Wadala on the outskirts of Bombay, necessitating the employment of large bodies of police and in some cases the use of the military, while the works themselves had to be protected by barbed wire. One result of the campaign in Gujarat and the resulting pre-occupations of the police was an outbreak of robbery and dacoity accompanied by murder, there being 20 such crimes between May and July.

The publication of the Report of the Simon Commission in June aroused but little enthusiasm; but the statement of the Viceroy in July was well received by the people of the Presidency generally. It made, however, no impression upon Congress, who announced that there would be no change in their policy which was very definitely one of no conciliation.

The effect of the Civil Disobedience movement, with frequent hartals and disturbance of trade generally was clearly seen in the condition of the mills in Bombay City, purely Swadeshi enterprises which the Congress programme purported to assist. Owing to trade depression 23 mills announced in July their intention of closing down and four mills did close down on the 1st August. By the end of the month more mills had closed down and 45,000 millhands were out of work. The situation improved, however, as Government gradually gained the upper hand and restored confidence and what at one time threatened to be a serious crisis was averted.

In various places in the mofussil organised attempts were made to break the forest laws and appreciable damage was done in several forests. The inhabitants of some villages in the Satara District who had been misled by Congress emissaries into the belief that the British Raj had ended and that they

could refuse to pay grazing fees and cut forest trees with impunity, were the greatest offenders in this respect. The Police were able to tackle successfully each village in turn, but at Bilashi they encountered strong resistance from villagers armed with primitive weapons and were compelled to open fire causing two deaths. The villagers soon realised their folly and apologised for having taken part in the movement, undertook to turn out any agitators who attempted to visit their villages and paid their grazing fees in full. Another incident in which a small police force was brought into severe conflict with the villagers was at Chirner in the Kolaba District. In the riot that ensued a Mamlatdar was accidentally shot, a number of villagers were killed or wounded and three policemen and a forest guard murdered.

The no-tax campaign led to the migration to Baroda territory of a large number of cultivators from the adjoining villages in British territory in the Surat and Kaira Districts. Most of these were misguided agriculturists who had been made to believe that Swaraj would be established in a very short time and that they would then be free from the liability of paying any taxes. This kind of temporary emigration was easy because Baroda territory is scattered in small areas throughout the Surat and Kaira districts and there are talukas where no part of British territory is more than five miles from Baroda State boundaries. It was, therefore, quite easy for people in British territory to remove themselves and their chattels into Baroda territory and at the same time look after their crops and cattle. But the *hijrat* added to the difficulties of administration and revenue collection.

In May there was a serious riot in Bombay City originating in a trifling dispute between a Police Sergeant and a Muhammadan over the ill-treatment of a dog, which resulted in five persons being killed and 67 wounded. In Sukkur also there was a serious communal riot on the 3rd August 1930 which lasted for three days and resulted in 30 people being killed and 200 injured. The merchant community fled in large numbers from Sukkur and took refuge in the surrounding districts where a rumour was spread that the Sircar had ordered

the Muhammadans to loot the Banias and the result was considerable disorder in the rural areas. The police were reinforced by troops but it was some time before the situation could be got under control and during this period there were 20 murders and 300 dacoities.

The four men convicted for the murder of two policemen in Sholapur during the riots in May were executed on the 12th January and a hartal was fairly generally observed throughout the Presidency, although there was less trouble than might have been expected. In Bombay City bands of roughs indulged in stone throwing and stopping tramcars and vehicular traffic and the police had to make several lathi charges in the course of the day. Encouraged by this, the Congress decided to have a further demonstration on the 16th with a very complete programme of stopping all traffic and all business activity in the City. They were not successful. On both these days the tendency towards violence was strongly marked. In Gujarat agitation continued with little abatement and it appeared as though Congress, irritated by the publication of the statements of the Prime Minister and the Viceroy on the future constitution of India, had determined to intensify Civil Disobedience activity in order to prevent the development of an atmosphere favourable for negotiations and to throw every possible obstacle in the way of any settlement which did not amount to a complete surrender by Government on terms imposed by the Congress. On the 26th January the members of the Working Committee of the Congress were released and there were scenes of confusion when a meeting was held on the maidan to welcome Mr. Gandhi. In Bombay City instances of obstruction, molestation and violence in connection with picketing were of almost daily occurrence, while in Gujarat social boycott and threats were freely indulged in in order to prevent the civil resisters from weakening. For the rest of the year under report public attention was, for the most part, directed towards the conversations at Delhi between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi and it was generally hoped that a satisfactory agreement would be reached, although the Civil Disobedience campaign was not allowed to slacken. It was

apparent, however, that the public showed considerably less interest in the various demonstrations organised. A peculiarly stupid feature of the campaign at this stage was the concerted efforts being made by Congress to disorganise the arrangements for the final Census enumerations. The announcement by the Government of India on the 5th March of the terms of settlement with Congress consequent on the conversations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi was well received and the year ended with the annual session of the All-India National Congress at Karachi when Mr. Gandhi was appointed "dictator" to represent Congress at the next stage of the Round Table Conference.

Finance.—The year under report witnessed no improvement in the financial situation of the Presidency, and the causes were both international and provincial. As His Excellency the Governor pointed out when he addressed the Members of the Legislative Council at the budget session in February 1931, the world-wide fall in commodity prices, and the resulting distress were shared by Bombay in common with every civilised country in the world, but the severity of the disaster that overtook the people in this Presidency was greatly enhanced by the Civil Disobedience movement. The Congress in attempting to ignore the elementary maxim that business and politics should be kept separate used all the power and influence at their disposal to bring about an interference with trade which made the depression even more acute in India than it was in other countries. At the same time with a view to paralysing the administration, they made various forms of deliberate attack upon the revenues of Government in which, though they failed to realise their hopes, they achieved a sufficient measure of success to add materially to the financial embarrassment. Finally their deliberate interference with the maintenance of law and order necessitated a large and expensive temporary increase in the Police force and considerable additional expenditure on jails and other items. The result was that though the year had started with a balanced budget it ended with a deficit which completely swallowed up the accumulations of past years.

The Honourable the Finance Member reviewing in his budget speech the financial results of the year 1930-31 pointed out that the year opened with a balance of 245 lakhs of which 104 were in the Famine Fund. The budgeted revenue for the year was 389 lakhs but the revised estimates showed receipts of only 313 lakhs—a very great drop. There was a decrease in revenue of 105 lakhs and an increase in expenditure chargeable to revenue of 15 lakhs. The estimated surplus of one lakh indicated last year thus became an estimated deficit of 119 lakhs. The fall in revenue under the head of Excise alone was 76 lakhs. This was partly due to a genuine improvement in the drink and drug habit and to the fact that there was less money to spend, but the severe picketing which had been in force for seven or eight months was mainly responsible. The Excise revenue was steadily falling from the high level of 1924-25 when it produced 443 lakhs to 313 lakhs in the year under report. There was a decrease of 19 lakhs under Forests which was partly due to the depression in trade and the consequent fall in prices and partly to the vigorous campaign against payment of forest dues which was carried on. The decrease of 17 lakhs under Stamps was mainly due to depression in trade. Owing to the no-tax campaign recoveries under Land Revenue also suffered to some extent. Unfortunately Sind was again visited with severe floods. This necessitated the withdrawal of 10 lakhs from the Famine Fund for Takavi and other grants. It was anticipated that the land sales in the Barrage area would bring in 10 lakhs during the year, but in the prevailing conditions it was deemed inadvisable to push the sales further and the revised figures showed that the realisations were only 3 lakhs.

Trade and Commerce.—The year under report opened in inauspicious circumstances. The Civil Disobedience campaign was in full swing and in the early months of the year there was brought into operation the powerful weapon of economic boycott. Though ostensibly the boycott was in respect of all foreign goods it was concentrated with particular force on British goods. The boycott of itself could not have produced any disastrous results on India's trade had it not coincided with a period of intense and widespread economic depression. Whatever be

the reason for that depression, whether the hoarding and sterilisation of gold or a general state of over-production of world commodities, it provided a "milieu" in which the boycott flourished. The allocation to these two main causes of their respective shares in the damage to Bombay's trade is no easy task and one which must be left for special investigation. A guess may be ventured that the results of such an enquiry would reveal that except in respect of a few commodities, economic conditions have been a more potent factor than political agitation. The combined results however have altogether obscured the effects of other causes affecting trade movements and in most cases it has been found impossible to estimate the effect of any special conditions affecting any particular trade. The general result was depressing. Bombay's total trade—coasting and foreign—fell by Rs. 54 crores, or 22 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The total figures of tonnage handled in the docks however fell by 12 per cent. only and export tonnage by 7 per cent. only. The difference in these percentages is significant of the readjustment of prices at a lower level.

Imports of private merchandise recorded a substantial fall of Rs. 25·71 crores, or 31 per cent., and dropped to Rs. 56·94 crores. This was attributed to the combination of political and economic causes which greatly affected trade and reduced the effective purchasing power of the people. Almost all articles of the import trade contributed to this heavy fall, the most important being cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and sugar. The only important article which showed an appreciable increase was raw cotton. The imports of treasure further declined by Rs. 71½ lakhs to Rs. 17·91 crores.

Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 17 crores, or 24 per cent., to Rs. 53 crores, all the principal articles of exports sharing in the decline. World depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices were responsible for this heavy decrease which was most marked in the case of raw cotton and seeds. Striking decreases were also noticeable under raw wool, cotton manufactures and grain, pulse and flour.

There was a very marked falling off in the entrepot trade of Bombay during the year under review, the value contracting by Rs. 1·29 crore and falling to Rs. 3·23 crores. Raw cotton accounted for Rs. 18 lakhs of this fall by reason of consumption by the Indian mills of almost all the imported cotton.

The percentage distribution of foreign trade showed that the United Kingdom yielded pride of place to Japan whose share in the total trade increased by nearly ¼ per cent., while that of the United Kingdom declined by nearly 4½ per cent. owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles of exports, especially cotton piece-goods. Trade with the Continent of Europe increased by over ¼ per cent., but that with the United States of America declined by nearly ¼ per cent.

The value of the total foreign trade of the Port further contracted by Rs. 43 crores, or 24 per cent., owing to heavy falling off both in imports and exports. Imports of precious metals declined by Rs. 73 lakhs, while exports thereof increased by Rs. 96 lakhs. The apparent decline in imports was due to the heavy fall in the price of silver. A noticeable feature was that gold bullion worth Rs. 49 lakhs was shipped to the United Kingdom, for the first time in recent years, apparently due to a fall in the up-country demand.

The coasting trade contracted by Rs. 8½ crores—both imports and exports sharing in the decline.

The gross collections of the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 12,82,40,831 to Rs. 11,90,33,773. These figures exclude the collections on account of the various cesses, such as cotton cess and tea cess. The ratio of true expenditure to revenue was 1·41 per cent. as against 1·29 per cent. in the previous year.

The net receipts at the Land Customs stations on the Viramgam Frontier Line during the year 1930-31 were Rs. 122·18 lakhs as compared with Rs. 84·49 lakhs last year. Sugar formed the bulk of the import trade and the amount of duty collected thereon amounted to Rs. 115·86 lakhs as against Rs. 77·82 lakhs.

The total value of the entire maritime trade of the Province of Sind decreased from Rs. 70·19 crores in 1929-30 to Rs. 57·90 crores in 1930-31. Foreign trade alone declined by Rs. 13·13 crores to Rs. 42·23 crores ; while Coasting trade showed a small increase of Rs. 84 lakhs to Rs. 15·67 crores. Both imports and exports were much lower than in the preceding year, which itself was one of great depression. Foreign imports and exports decreased by 19 per cent. and 29 per cent. respectively, cotton piecegoods and raw cotton being chiefly responsible for the respective decreases.

The gross collections on account of Customs Revenue during the year 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 637 lakhs compared with Rs. 605 lakhs during the year 1929-30.

Agriculture.—The agricultural season of 1930-31 was, on the whole, very satisfactory over a large part of the Bombay Presidency including Sind,—in fact, one of the best on record since the War. There were some localities where conditions were unfavourable, e.g. the East Karnatak and parts of North Gujarat. In the former area the rains were generally deficient almost throughout the kharif season with the result that great difficulty was experienced in completing the kharif sowings, while the outturn of the crops sown also fell short of expectations. In North Gujarat, as a result of the absence of rains from November onwards and the prevalence of cloudy weather late in the season, the crops suffered in places and were reduced in outturn while wheat suffered rather badly from an attack of rust and from the winter being very mild.

The gross cropped area increased by 414,000 acres to 29,132,000 acres in 1930-31 or by 1·5 per cent. The twice cropped area showed an expansion of 167,000 acres or of 23·0 per cent. over the area of the previous year. The net cropped area rose from 27,993,000 acres in 1929-30 to 28,240,000 acres in 1930-31 or by 0·9 per cent. In Sind, on the other hand, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped area showed a considerable decline of 11·2, 11·8 and 11·2 per cent. respectively below the previous year due to the floods and the premature fall in the river level.

The area under food crops increased by 1,673,000 acres or 8·7 per cent. The area under non-food crops showed a general decrease which amounted to 1,258,000 acres or 13·4 per cent. below the previous year. In Sind, with the exception of rice the area under the other principal kharif crops was curtailed to the extent of 155,000 acres or 21·5 per cent.

The outstanding feature of the year was the very low prices of all agricultural produce throughout the Presidency including Sind. This slump in prices, which set in by about May 1930, was emphatic by the time the kharif harvest began to come into the market, i.e. about November 1930, and became almost crushing by May 1931 when the rabi produce of the previous year (1930) arrived in the market. This sudden permanent (or at least long-term) fall in the prices of agricultural produce is probably unparalleled in the economic history of the country.

Department of Agriculture.—As a result of the recommendations in the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and the existence of financing bodies like the Sir Sassoon David Trust, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Department found it comparatively easy to draw public attention to the fundamental importance of agricultural research as the basis for the advancement of Agriculture in this country and to promote several important Research Schemes such as Sugarcane, Dry Farming, Cotton, etc. The Department was also able to bring about the establishment of seven protected cotton zones as a result of the vigorous action taken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to ensure that important trade types of cotton should be grown in bulk in a pure condition and be marketed free from admixture. Several activities connected with the better marketing of agricultural produce were undertaken during the year. Among the various services that were rendered to the public, especially with regard to the seed of improved crops, cotton, rice and fruit may be chiefly mentioned. The Department was as usual on the lookout for ways and means of receiving non-official assistance in promoting its propaganda, an important branch of its activities. The

biggest Agricultural Show which was held during the year was the Nasik District Show. Its special feature was the crop court. In addition there were various smaller shows and demonstrations held during the year.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to about Rs. 18 lakhs.

Public Instruction.—The total number of educational institutions increased by 80 to 17,212, and the number of pupils in them by 25,002 to 1,287,246. Out of a total of 26,813 towns and villages, 10,852 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·4 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·96 as against 9·87 in the preceding year, the corresponding percentages of female scholars under instruction to the total female population being 3·00 and 2·86 respectively.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction declined by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 402 lakhs of which 50·7 per cent. was met from Government funds, 17·6 per cent. from Board funds, 18·6 per cent. from fees and 13·1 per cent. from other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 204 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction and repairs.

The number of Primary schools for boys increased by 38 to 13,156 and the number of pupils in them by 14,713 to 941,247. The total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools for boys and girls was 247,332, an increase of 14,782. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 14,730 to 225,932, of whom 49,920 were girls.

In reviewing the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1929-30, Government were pleased to note the progress that continued to be maintained in spite of financial difficulties. Under present conditions they are inclined to lay more stress on the consolidation of the ground won and on improvement, particularly with regard to those defects which have been pointed out by the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Committee, than on numerical expansion. It is

clear that much remains to be done before the provision of facilities for primary education can be regarded as satisfactory. Government noted with satisfaction that the important question of the education of women was receiving more attention throughout the Presidency and a feature worthy of note for the year under report was the opening by Government of a new Anglo-Urdu Middle School for Girls in Poona. The literacy figure for Muhammadans is still substantially short of that for the advanced Hindus. The growing desire for higher education among the Intermediate and Backward classes is revealed by the increase in the number of pupils both in the secondary schools (614) and colleges (18). There was an increase of over 10 per cent. in the number of pupils under instruction belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes.

Law and Justice.—Twenty-six Acts were passed by the Legislative Council during the period under review and having received the assent of their Excellencies the Governor and Governor-General became law. Most of these Acts were amendments to existing Acts designed to remove anomalies or to remedy defects which the working of the Acts had shown to be necessary.

In the High Court during 1930 there were 6,665 suits for disposal before the Original Side as against 5,912 in 1929. In the mofussil courts, the number of suits instituted in 1930 was 160,379, a decrease of 10,061 on the figures of the previous year. The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh; and Poona, West Khandesh, Nasik and Kaira all exceeded 10,000. Of these cases, 167,362 were disposed of and 69,178 were pending at the close of the year. The Presidency Small Cause Courts disposed of 41,457 cases and 24,856 applications for execution of decrees.

There were 200,266 criminal offences reported during the year, showing a decrease of 16,733 against the figures of 1929, which was most noticeable in the City of Bombay. The number of cases brought to trial was 186,486. Presidency Magistrates dealt with 22,040 cases brought to trial, and the Honorary Presidency Magistrates with 67,818, a total of 89,858. Of these, 80,589 were under Special Laws.

Fines aggregated Rs. 4,86,000 and the amount realised was Rs. 3,19,000 of which Rs. 19,000 were paid as compensation.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Magistrates in the mofussil was 167,737. Of these, 1,096 were committed or referred to the Sessions and the remainder disposed of by the various Tribunals. Of the persons brought to trial, 44·8 per cent. were convicted and 45·1 per cent. were acquitted or discharged.

In the Sessions Courts, the cases of 1,972 persons were decided. Of these 29 received death sentences, 99 were transported and 909 imprisoned. The criminal sessions of the High Court dealt with 176 cases and 590 criminal appeals were decided.

In Sind, there was a slight increase in the Civil work and a slight decrease in the Criminal work during the year under report.

Police and Crime.—The conditions of the year were so abnormal that any statistical comparisons of the incidence of crime and of the work of the Police in dealing with it must inevitably be valueless. Most of the attention of the Police, particularly in Gujarat, was confined to the long drawn out battle against the Civil Disobedience Movement and scant attention could be paid to the prevention and detection of crime. The disordered state of the country and fear of reprisals at the hands of the followers of Congress must have resulted in many offences not being reported to the Police, and there is every reason to believe that crimes of violence have increased to an extent in no way reflected by the reported figures. In all these difficult circumstances the Police behaved admirably. They had unpleasant work to do which involved them in social ostracism, boycott and other disabilities, work which called for unremitting toil and not a little pluck, yet they never faltered.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 112,282 as against 119,154 in 1929, a decrease of 6,872 cases under all classes. The total

number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 30,941 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,907, giving a total of 39,848 as against a total of 37,682 in 1929—an increase of 2,166 cases, which was mainly due to offences committed in pursuance of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The figure of incidence of total crime under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency proper including Railways fell from 1·44 to 1·30 and that of serious crime from 1·03 to ·88 in 1930, the Bombay Suburban District with an incidence of crime at 5·91 for the total Penal Code cases and 4·09 for serious crime continuing to be the most criminal district in the Presidency proper. The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by the Police was 35,901. The number of undetected cases during the year was 8,084, an increase of 893, and the percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·08 as compared with 93·77. The value of property stolen was nearly Rs. 11½ lakhs, of which over Rs. 3 lakhs were recovered, the percentage of recovery being 35·31.

The total strength of the Police stood at 774 officers and 17,516 men, the cost of which, including Railway Police and the clerical staff, was Rs. 1,09,80,000. There was one Policeman to every 4·60 square miles or 938 persons.

Bombay City Police.—The year 1930 was the climax of three arduous years for the Bombay City Police, the strikes and communal riots of 1928 and 1929 being followed by the disorders arising out of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The period of tension covered almost the whole of the year, the G. I. P. Railway Strike lasting from February to April and the Civil Disobedience Movement for the rest of the year. The members of the police force endured with fine discipline long hours of duty without relief, the abuse and at times the assaults of crowds, social ostracism and boycott, scurrilous attacks in the press and vexatious prosecutions in the courts. The loyalty of the police is well shown by the fact that there was no increase in the number of men reporting sick, and throughout this year of ceaseless work under extraordinarily trying conditions hardly an officer or man resigned.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 123,181 as against 130,835 in 1929. Cognizable cases numbered 76,822 against 86,165 in the previous year. Indian Penal Code cases under Classes I to V numbered 8,031. There were 47 cases of murder against 139 in 1929, 65 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly against 249 in the previous year, 125 cases of robbery against 83 and 1,742 burglaries against 1,735. The total number of cases under all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year was 4,220 against 3,992 in 1929. The percentage of non-detection worked out to 5·40, a slight increase over the previous year. Offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the police numbered 69,281. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 8,43,700 of which 26·81 per cent. was recovered.

The total strength of the police force at the close of the year was 4,160 as against 4,161 in the previous year. In addition to this force Government sanctioned during the year the entertainment of 200 temporary armed police to strengthen the Divisional Police in connection with the disturbances created by the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The total cost was over Rs. 41½ lakhs.

Public Health.—Apart from the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the previous year.

In spite of a total mortality of 15,142 from cholera and 21,341 from small-pox causing a rise in the death-rate due to these diseases from ·47 and ·56 respectively in 1929 to ·79 and 1·11 in the year under report, there was a fall in the total death-rate for the Presidency from 30·53 to 29·53, which was due chiefly to improvement in the death-rates under the headings fevers (12·86 to 11·65) and plague (·94 to ·26). The death-rates from respiratory diseases and all other causes during the year under report were practically the same as last year. There was a slight rise from 1·31 to 1·39 under dysentery and diarrhœa. The records of the year show that cholera and plague were prevalent in all the Registration Districts except Sind which was quite free

from the two diseases during the year. Small-pox was prevalent in a severe epidemic form in the Western, Gujarat and Central Registration Districts, Southern and Sind being lightly affected. Comparing the figures with the mean of the previous five years 1925–29, there was a slight increase in mortality practically under all the heads except plague, which showed a decrease.

The noticeable feature of the year was the exceptional rise in deaths from small-pox. The pandemic was forecasted and in spite of mass vaccination that was carried out throughout the Presidency the mortality was the highest on record.

There was a fall of about one per mille of the population in the birth-rate (37·41) recorded for the Presidency as a whole in the year under report as compared with 1929 (38·27). The infantile mortality-rate also decreased from 188·95 in 1929 to 187·14 in 1930 per 1,000 registered births.

Salt—The Civil Disobedience Movement against the Salt Tax continued vigorously during the first half year of the year under report, but was discontinued by the Congress as a result of the settlement arrived at between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi on 5th March 1931. Certain provisions of the salt law were relaxed under executive instructions.

There was an increase of Rs. 1·41 lakhs in the revenue of the Department during the year, the gross receipts being 153·40 lakhs of rupees as against 151·99 lakhs of rupees during the preceding year. The total expenditure excluding refunds amounted to Rs. 33·30 lakhs as against Rs. 31·95 lakhs.

The production of salt at Kharaghoda was 27·10 lakhs of maunds as against 31·61 lakhs of maunds produced during the preceding year. The sales of Baragra salt during the financial year amounted to 25·49 lakhs of maunds as compared with 31·05 lakhs of maunds last year. The produce of the sea salt works was 104·01 lakhs of maunds of salt as against 107·56 lakhs of maunds of salt. The manufacturing season closed with a balance of 64·78 lakhs of maunds of sea salt on hand as against 67·17 lakhs of maunds at the end of the previous

season. The average consumption per head amounted to 13·78 lbs. as against 13·91 lbs.

In Sind, the year was marked by a decrease from the figures of 1929-30 under both output and issue of salt by 84,000 and 45,000 maunds respectively, the former exclusively and the latter chiefly in sea salt. Of the total quantity of salt produced locally and imported by private agencies, 491,464 maunds were consumed in Sind as compared with 524,986 maunds last year. The number of offences against the Salt Laws detected during the year was 175 as against 80 in the previous year, due to the violation of the Salt Laws in consequence of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The gross receipts from excise duty and other charges on salt amounted to Rs. 6·66 lakhs and the expenditure (share debitable to Salt) was Rs. 1·49 lakhs.

In Aden, the quantity of salt removed from the Arab Salt-pans was 31,742 maunds, of which 23,092 maunds were retained for local consumption and 8,650 maunds were exported to the interior of Arabia. The total quantity of salt exported from the other salt works during the year was 187,197 tons to Indian Ports and 880 tons to non-Indian Ports. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1·46 lakhs, while the expenditure was about Rs. 3,000.

Excise.—There was a fall in the gross revenue for the year under report of nearly 94 lakhs, mainly under the heads of country spirit, distillery profit, and toddy. The fall reflected the reduced spending power of the people and the effect of Congress interference by picketing, boycott, toddy tree cutting and intimidation of customers and licensees, amounting in some cases to assault, arson and murder, to meet which a special Ordinance had to be promulgated.

Although the rations fixed for 1930-31 were the same as those for 1929-30, the total consumption of country liquor fell by 323,054 proof gallons to 965,853 proof gallons and by 799,578 proof gallons below the allotted rations. The total revenue under "foreign liquor" showed a decrease by $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, mainly due to the falls in the consumption of spirits and wines. A considerable increase was noticed in the

consumption of beer. The revenue under "toddy" amounted to Rs. 31·54 lakhs as compared with Rs. 51·17 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in consumption of ganja was noticeable in all districts except the Bombay Suburban and was due to high selling prices and general depression in trade.

The total number of offences against the Abkari Law detected was 6,583 against 6,116 in the preceding year.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 25·44 lakhs against Rs. 26·09 lakhs in the previous year.

In Sind, there was an all round decrease in the consumption of country spirit which fell from 108,000 to 67,000 proof gallons. The Karachi District showed the largest decrease of 13,710 gallons and was followed by the Larkana District with a decrease of 7,884 gallons. The unusually heavy decline in consumption of 41,000 proof gallons was attributed to the anti-drink propaganda, the picketing of liquor shops and poor economic conditions. The consumption of toddy fell from 22,000 gallons to 17,000 gallons. The Karachi District was solely responsible for the decrease, and which was ascribed to picketing and poor economic conditions.

The total number of offences detected was 385, showing a decline by 40.

The gross revenue of the department collected in the province during the year amounted to Rs. 27·51 lakhs as against Rs. 37·97 lakhs in the preceding year. The net revenue after deducting expenditure was Rs. 22·79 lakhs.

Taxes on income.—The Civil Disobedience Movement made assessment and collection work during the year difficult. The strike in Bombay City, benefited as usual the Ahmedabad Mills and the total collection of tax from this industry for the Presidency was a little over 15 lakhs for the year as against 10 lakhs for the preceding year, Ahmedabad being wholly responsible for this increase. About three-fifths of the export trade of the Presidency is in cotton and as the prices of this commodity during 1929-30 showed a downward tendency, the profits of cotton merchants declined substantially compared with the preceding year. Piecegoods dealers had also a bad time with

declining profits and the heavy fall in the price of silver from Rs. 60 to Rs. 47½ in the course of the year, brought losses to many bullion merchants and speculators. There was a fall in the earnings of salt manufacturers and the income of property owners showed a substantial decline. On the other hand the motor-car business was again very brisk and remunerative and the profits of those engaged in it showed a substantial increase. The match industry also had a better year and the cement industry continued to enjoy substantial profits.

The total net collections from income-tax amounted to Rs. 278·30 lakhs as against Rs. 279·53 lakhs for the previous year. The total number of assessees was 70,728 of whom 17,891 were persons earning the lowest assessable grade of income of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,499 per annum. The largest number of assessees for income-tax was in Bombay City, viz. 38,330. The income from salaries assessed to tax was Rs. 1,338¾ lakhs and the net revenue collected about Rs. 51½ lakhs. Persons with incomes of Rs. 50,000 and over numbered 675 paying Rs. 36·05 lakhs income-tax on an assessed income of Rs. 367 lakhs.

The total net super-tax collections were Rs. 80·72 lakhs against Rs. 88·05 lakhs for the preceding year, of which Rs. 71·64 lakhs were collected in Bombay City. The total number of assessees for the whole Presidency was 847 of whom 653 were in Bombay City.

There were six private individuals in the Bombay Presidency whose assessable incomes to super-tax amounted to more than Rs. 5 lakhs per year and they paid nearly Rs. 9⅓ lakhs in super-tax. The number of companies paying super-tax on Rs. 5 lakhs and over was 31, the amount of tax paid by them being Rs. 31 lakhs.

Stamps.—The revenue realised from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps in the year 1929-30 both in the Presidency proper and Sind, excluding the annual contribution received from the Government of India on account of the local Government's share in the sale proceeds of unified stamps used

in this Presidency on receipts, promissory notes, etc., amounted to Rs. 146·76 lakhs as against Rs. 165·40 lakhs of which Rs. 62·92 lakhs were received under the Stamp Act and Rs. 83·84 lakhs under the Court Fees Act. The revenue realised in Bombay City was Rs. 29·37 lakhs out of the total collections Rs. 74·82 lakhs under the Court Fees Act in the Presidency proper. There was a decrease of Rs. 14·05 lakhs in revenue from the sale of General (non-judicial) stamps and of Rs. 4·62 lakhs from the sale of judicial stamps.

Out of the revenue of Rs. 3,05,900 derived from duties and penalties levied on insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments, Rs. 2,46,800 were received in Bombay City alone.

Forests.—This department in which we have grown accustomed to look for a steadily progressive increase in revenue suffered in the year under report a severe set-back financially. The general trade depression was reflected in the market for every kind of forest produce. It was further very greatly accentuated in the Presidency proper by the activities of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mass meetings were held in various parts urging people (1) to cut trees and grass, (2) to graze cattle in closed forests, (3) to refuse to purchase coupes and grass kurans, (4) not to pay grazing fees and assessment on forest lands given out for cultivation and (5) not to help Government servants in any way.

The gross revenue of the year fell by Rs. 27·50 lakhs to Rs. 52·23 lakhs as compared with that of the previous year and by Rs. 23·40 lakhs as compared with the average of the preceding five years, while the fall in the surplus was respectively Rs. 26·85 lakhs and Rs. 22·91 lakhs. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 43·10 lakhs to Rs. 42·45 lakhs. There was a decrease of 1,236 in the total number of offences against Forest laws, all the four Circles contributing thereto. The efforts of the staff were chiefly confined to the combating of the Civil Disobedience Movement and to the prevention of organised looting on a large scale. There was an increase of 15 square miles in the area burnt during the year. The fires in the Surat Division are reported to have been started deliberately by the villagers owing to their generally hostile

attitude towards forest subordinates, an attitude which was accentuated by the agitation carried on by Congress.

The progress of areas under regeneration was generally satisfactory. During the year 2,764,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandal-wood worth about Rs. 1,01,000 and minor produce, grass etc. to the value of Rs. 10,600. The total expenditure on the management of State Forests was Rs. 16,49,000 as against Rs. 18,33,000 in the previous year.

Co-operative movement—" Consolidation " was the policy of the year and the process of eliminating weak and hopeless societies was continued.

Despite the depression the number of Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 4,526 to 4,650. The working capital increased from Rs. 387 lakhs to Rs. 425 lakhs. In the Central Division, efforts were continued to reduce the general working and finance of all societies to a system, by introducing " credit statements". In the Southern Division, Dharwar District showed hardly any scope for further expansion of the Movement, while, in Bijapur, the conditions were not very favourable. Except for the serious increase in overdues from 31 to 39 per cent., the general progress was satisfactory.

The Supervising Unions were gradually organized in all areas, where the number of societies was sufficiently large. Very few societies are now left, which do not receive the benefit of constant supervision.

The Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be the best managed co-operative institution in the Presidency. The number of District Central Co-operative Banks was 19 the same as last year. The number of full-fledged Urban Banks, with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000, increased from 76 to 82. All the Central and Urban Banks are developing on sound lines.

A new venture, started during the year, was the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Insurance Society. It is meant to provide life insurance benefits for the poorer classes, and undertakes insurance for any sum from Rs. 150 to Rs. 2,000.

The attitude of the public towards the Co-operative Movement continued to be friendly. Here and there, some individual members participated in the political movement, but the societies as a whole did not take up a partisan attitude; and nothing happened to shake the confidence of the general public in the stability of the Co-operative Institutions in the Presidency.

Public Works.—The Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme in Sind passed through its sixth full working year, which was devoted to further work on the Barrage and the canal head regulators and to the designing and excavation of many channels including watercourses, as well as the construction of numerous masonry structures such as regulators, falls, bridges and syphons. The total length of the main canals, branches, distributaries and minors to be constructed is 6,116 miles, of which about 4,500 miles of channels including most of those of large section have been excavated. The total quantity of earthwork done till the end of March 1931 amounts to about 487 crores cubic feet and is equivalent to the excavation of a channel 461 miles long, 200 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

During the year, numerous works were carried out in connection with improvements to the Fuleli Canal system in Sind, which consisted of construction of regulators and new channels and remodelling and moduling of the existing channels.

Work was continued on the new Nira Right Bank Canal in the Deccan and irrigation to the extent of 18,900 acres was done.

Bombay Development Schemes.—At the end of September 1930 the Back Bay Reclamation Division and the Housing and Suburban Division were abolished and the works pertaining to them were transferred to the Executive Engineers, Presidency and Thana Divisions, and the Electrical Engineer to Government. Two temporary sub-divisions called the Back Bay Reclamation Sub-division and the Salsette Water Supply Sub-division were formed. The management of the Industrial Housing Scheme was under the Collector of Bombay.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.—The total quantity of dry filling done by contract during the year was 468,874 tons at a

cost of Rs. 1-2-9 per cubic yard. In addition a quantity of about 2,000 tons of building debris was obtained by motor lorries free of cost and deposited in block 2. The whole of block No. 8, excepting a strip along the sea wall 100 feet wide reserved for the Marina, was handed over to the Military authorities in November 1930. The reinforced cement concrete parapet wall along the sea wall in blocks 1 and 2 was finished for a length of about 4,644 feet. An area of about 30 acres was reserved for recreation purposes in block 1. The work of grassing this area was in progress. All the dredgers and most of the minor dredging craft and miscellaneous items of surplus stores and plant were sold.

Suburban Schemes.—The Central Salsette Tramway line was taken over from the G. I. P. Railway in April 1930 and the line was not worked during the year. A portion of the line beyond Wadauli was dismantled and disposed of. Extensions of pipe lines for the supply of water in Salsette and Ambernath were laid during the year.

Civil Aviation.—The work of preparing a landing ground at Juhu was commenced during the year on behalf of the Government of India, at an estimated cost of over Rs. 8½ lakhs.

Industrial Housing Scheme.—There was a substantial increase in the tenancies of the chawls built under the industrial Housing Scheme. Out of 207 chawls with 16,211 rooms, 126 with 7,800 tenements were occupied at the close of the year. The rent collections amounted to Rs. 6,52,706 against an assessment of Rs. 6,51,447 recording a recovery of 100 per cent. The total amount due from absconders was Rs. 24,848 of which Rs. 8,929 were recovered. The total population of the chawls was 39,745.

PART II

CHAPTER I

INDIAN STATES

THE territories under the rule of Indian Princes and Chiefs in political relations with the Government of Bombay extend over an area of 28,562 square miles, or less than one-fourth of the entire area of the Presidency. The variety of the relations which, under the terms of the several treaties, subsist between the British Government and the rulers of the different States and position and responsibilities of Government as Paramount Power, necessitate the presence of an Agent or representative at or in touch with the principal Courts. The smaller and less important States are either grouped together under the general supervision of a Political Agent or are looked after by the Collectors of the districts within the local limits of which they may happen to be situated. The position of the Agent varies, roughly speaking, with the importance of the State. In some cases he does little more than give advice and exercise a general surveillance. In other cases Agents are invested with a direct share in the administration; in such cases a considerable amount of judicial work devolves on the Governor in Council, in criminal cases as a Court of Reference and Appeal, and in civil matters as a Court of Appeal. The States in which the Ruler is a minor are directly managed by Government Officers or under arrangements approved by Government.

The Gujarat States fall into two groups. The North Gujarat States lie mostly to the North of the Narbada and include the Rewa Kantha, Mahi Kantha and Kaira Agencies. The South Gujarat States, which lie to the south of the Tapti, are those in the Surat Agency.

The Maratha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghats to the north and south of Bombay, respectively. The Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country States are situated in the central and southern portions of the Bombay Deccan. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement of Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

The population of these States is about 4½ millions and their revenue nearly five crores.

I. North Gujarat

1. MAHI KANTHA

Ruling Prince with a salute of 15 guns—

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Daulatsinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Idar, died on 14th April 1931 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Maharaja Shri Himatsinhji, the present Maharaja of Idar ; *Residence*—Himatnagar ; *Caste*—Rathod Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—31 ; *Educated* at the Mayo College at Ajmere ;

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns—

Maharana Shri Bhavanisinhji Hamirsinhji, Maharana of Danta ; *Residence*—Danta ; *Caste*—Parmar Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—31 ; *Has no male heir.*

The Rao of Vijayanagar (Mahi Kantha)—

Rao Shri Hamirsinhji, Rao of Vijayanagar (Mahi Kantha) ; *Residence*—Vijayanagar (Mahi Kantha) ; *Caste*—Rathod Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—27 ; *Educated*—Scott College, Sadra, and the Mayo College, Ajmere.

Area—3,124 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—518,938 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 27 lakhs ; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda by Idar*—Rs. 30,340 ; *by small States and Talukas*—Rs. 91,328 ; *Principal articles of production*—Wheat, gram, cotton, bajri, jowar and all common grains, marble and steatite.

In addition to these three States, the Agency includes 48 small States and Talukas.

The rainfall was satisfactory throughout the Agency except in the Katosan Thana Circle. The supply of water and fodder was sufficient. The outturn of monsoon crops varied from 8 to 12 annas while that of the winter crops varied from 10 to 12 annas in the rupee.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 26 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 3¼ lakhs (the total strength of the Police in the Agency being 1,320) ; Prisons Rs. 18,000 ; Public Works Rs. 75,000 ; and Medical Relief Rs. 35,000.

The total number of schools was 209 with 15,409 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 1,37,000.

2. REWA KANTHA

Ruling Prince with a salute of 13 guns—

Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatrasinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rajpipla ; *Residence*—Nandod (Rajpipla) ; *Caste*—Gohel Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—41 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun ; *Has male heir.*

Ruling Princes with a salute of 9 guns—

Maharaval Shri Natwarsinhji Fatesinhji, Raja of Chhota Udepur ; *Residence*—Chhota Udepur ; *Caste*—Chavan Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—24 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Major His Highness Maharaval Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of Baria ; His Highness has a personal salute of 11 guns ; *Residence*—Baria ; *Caste*—Khichi-Chavan Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—45 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and England ; *Has male heir.*

Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji Ranjitsinhji, Raja of Lunavada ; *Residence*—Lunavada ; *Caste*—Solanki Rajput, Hindu ; *Age*—21 ; *Educated*—Mayo College, Ajmere.

Nawab Babi Shri Jamiatkhan Manvarkhan, Nawab of Balasinor ; *Residence*—Balasinor ; *Tribe and religion*—Babi Pathan, Suni Musulman ; *Age*—37 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun ; *Has no heir.*

Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Sant ; *Residence*—Sant ; *Caste*—Parmar Rajput ; Hindu ; *Age*—50 ; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot ; *Has male heir.*

Area—4,956 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—887,966 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 77 lakhs ; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda*—Rs. 1,30,801 ; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 24,382 ; *Military Force*—1,566 ; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, wheat, bajri, jowar, cotton, maize, gram, mhowra (flower and seed) and timber ; Akik (cornelian) stone in Rajpipla and Manganese in Chhota Udepur.

Excessive rain caused damage to maize and bajri in Sant and Chhota Udepur States, while the outturn of crops in Balasinor State was reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ of the normal yield owing to scarcity of rain. The agriculturists did not profit owing to low price of corn due to general trade depression.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 75$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

The total number of schools was 75 and the number of pupils 4,293.

3. CAMBAY

(KAIRA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 11 guns—

His Highness Nawab Mirza Hussain Yavar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Nawab of Cambay; *Tribe and religion*—Moghal, Shia Musulman; *Age*—20; *Educated* at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Area—350 square miles; *Population (1931)*—87,781; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 9½ lakhs—*Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—164; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, bajri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, matches and articles of agate and cornelian stone.

The rain received during the year was sufficient and seasonable. The yield of paddy was however far from satisfactory on account of the absence of later rain. The outturn of wheat and tobacco crop was satisfactory.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 62,500 (the total strength of the Police being 215); Prisons Rs. 6,000; Public Works Rs. 1,84,000; and Medical Relief Rs. 26,000.

The total number of schools was 64 with an average attendance of 4,320. The expenditure on education was Rs. 85,000. Primary education continued to be completely free throughout the State. It is made compulsory in all village boys' schools including one school for depressed classes in the town.

II. South Gujarat

(SURAT AGENCY)

1. DHARAMPUR, BANSDA AND SACHIN

Ruling Princes with a salute of 9 guns—

Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji, Raja of Dharampur; *Residence*—Dharampur; *Caste*—Sisodia *Rajput*, Hindu; *Age*—47; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Maharaval Shri Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, Raja of Bansda; *Residence*—Bansda; *Caste*—Solanki Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—44; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

Nawab Sidi Muhammad Haider Muhammad Yakut Khan, Mubarizud Daula Nasrat Jang Bahadur, Nawab of Sachin. *Residence*—Sachin ; *Religion*—Sunni Musulman ; *Age*—23. *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot ; *Has male heir.*

Area—968 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—180,835 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 21 lakhs—*Tribute to British Government.*—Rs. 9,154 ; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli, udid, pulses, timber. *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

At Dharampur the estimate of crops was 10 annas in the rupee. The rainfall at Bansda and Sachin being sufficient the general outturn of crops was fairly good.

The total expenditure was nearly Rs. 23½ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 88,000 (the total strength of the Police force being 444) ; Prisons Rs. 5,500 ; Public Works Rs. 2½ lakhs. and Medical Relief Rs. 72,500.

The total number of schools was 70, the number of pupils 5,550 and the expenditure Rs. 94,800.

2. THE DANGS

Area—999 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—33,800 ; *Gross revenue including the subsidy of the Dangs Rajas*—Rs. 43,320.

A wild tract thickly covered with forest. The inhabitants belong almost entirely to the forest tribes, mostly Bhils. There was an increase in the total area under cultivation due to continuous, regular and timely rains. With the exception of a little rice and pulse, the crops are confined to the inferior varieties of mountain grains.

The principal item of expenditure was Public Works Rs. 4,700. As regards education, the average number of pupils on the roll was 252 with an average attendance of 172.

III. North Konkan

1. JAWHAR (THANA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns—

Raja Saheb Shrimant Yeshwantrao *alias* Dada Saheb ; *Caste*—Koli ; *Age*—13 years. The State is under administration owing to the Raja's minority.

Area—310 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—57,288 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,63,161 ; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli, pulses, charcoal and timber.

The inhabitants of the State are mainly Kolis, Thakurs and Kathodies. These people are very backward and illiterate

but peaceful and law-abiding. Their principal sources of maintenance are agriculture and labour. Attempts are being made to improve their condition by spread of education. The monsoon was favourable and the crops were abundant. Though there was a decrease in the rates of wages, yet the prices of grains and other commodities were cheap. The swarms of locusts again appeared in some villages of the State, but fortunately no appreciable damage was caused to crops.

The total expenditure amounted to about Rs. 3·38 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 13,000 (the total strength of the Police force being 70); Prisons Rs. 645; Public Works Rs. 36,200; and Medical Relief Rs. 7,700.

The total number of schools was 30 with a daily average attendance of 797·6. The expenditure on education was Rs. 25,300.

2. SURGANA (NASIK AGENCY)

Ruling Chief—Yeshwantrao Prataprao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgana; *Caste*—Maratha (Pawar), Hindu; *Age*—29; *Has male heir.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population (1931)*—15,258; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 75,000; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nagli and timber.

The State contains 61 villages, of which 46 are Khalsa and 15 alienated.

The population consists chiefly of Konkani Kunbis and Kolis living in small groups of thatched and mud houses, whose chief occupation is agriculture carried on in the most primitive fashion. They are addicted to drink, but are peaceful and law-abiding.

The rainfall was fairly distributed and the crops were good. The condition of the cattle was fair and fodder and drinking water supply were normal.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 96,000.

There are five vernacular primary schools in the Surgana State with an attendance of about 200 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 1,736.

IV. South Konkan

1. JANJIRA (KOLABA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 11 guns and, within State limits, of 13 guns—

His Highness Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of Janjira; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Tribe and*

religion—Habshi, Sunni Musulman ; *Age*—17 ; Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During the Nawab's minority the State with the dependency of Jafrabad is being administered by his mother as Regent assisted by the State Dewan.

Area—377 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—1,10,366 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 8,83,000 ; *Military force*—237 ; *Articles of production*—Rice, nagli, vari, cocoanut, betelnut, bajri, jowari, cotton, hemp and sesamum.

The rainfall in Janjira was, on the whole, seasonable. In Jafrabad the rainfall was favourable and fairly seasonable except in the month of October when the crops, both standing and reaped, were damaged to some extent by a storm with strong winds and rain. The outturn was 11 annas in Janjira and from 8 to 12 annas in Jafrabad.

The State had an import trade worth nearly Rs. 17½ lakhs and an export trade of Rs. 11¼ lakhs. The abkari and forest revenue was Rs. 2·31 lakhs.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 37,000 (the total strength of the Police force being 156) ; Prisons Rs. 2,500 ; Public Works Rs. 1⅓ lakhs ; and Medical Relief Rs. 28,000.

The total number of schools was 95. The expenditure on education was Rs. 56,000.

There is an Anjuman-i-Islam Institution at Murud supported from popular subscription for encouraging and spreading education in the Muhammadan community.

2. SAVANTVADI (BELGAUM AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns and, within State limits, of 11 guns—

Captain His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Savant *alias* Bapu Saheb Bhonsle, Sar Desai of Savantvadi ; *Residence*—Savantvadi ; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu ; *Age*—33.

Area—925 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—230,589 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 6,65,000 ; *Principal articles of production*—Rice, nachni, vari and cocoanuts ; *Manufactures*—Khaskhas, gold-thread and beetle-wing embroidery, horn works, toys and other lacquered wares, etc.

The rainfall was timely and sufficient during the year. The drinking water supply was adequate, but in the town of Savantvadi a scarcity of water was felt during the two months of April and May owing to the insufficient flow of water from the Kesari head cistern. The outturn of rice and nachni was

annas 12 each. The general health of the people was good. The agricultural stock was sufficient and good.

The total expenditure amounted to nearly Rs. 6·37 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 75,000 (the total strength of the Police force being 323); Prisons Rs. 2,000; Public Works Rs. 79,000; and Medical Relief Rs. 26,000.

The total number of schools was 164 with 9,423 pupils. The expenditure on education was Rs. 87,000.

V. The Deccan

SATARA JAGHIRS

(SATARA AGENCY)

Ruling Chiefs—

Meherban Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi; *Residence*—Aundh; *Caste*—Deshastha Brahman, Hindu; *Age*—62; *Educated*—Bombay University; *Has male heirs.*

Captain Meherban Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nana Saheb Naik Nimbalkar; *Residence*—Phaltan; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—34; *Educated*—Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has male heir.*

(POONA AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 9 guns—

Meherban Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao Pandit, Pant Sachiv, Chief of Bhor; *Residence*—Bhor; *Caste*—Deshastha Brahman, Hindu; *Age*—52; *Educated* privately; *Has male heirs.*

(SHOLAPUR AGENCY)

Meherban Shrimant Vijayasinh Fatehsinh, Raje Bhonsle; *Residence*—Akalkot; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—15; Being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The administration of the State is carried on by the Regent Rani Saheb assisted by a council owing to Raje Saheb's minority.

(BIJAPUR AGENCY)

Meherban Vijayasinh Ramrao *alias* Baba Saheb Daphle; *Residence*—Jath; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—22; *Educated*—Deccan College, Poona.

Area—3,301 square miles; *Population (1931)*—460,562; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 25,17,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 45,500.

Rainfall was generally sufficient in most parts of the State. The kharif and rabi crops were on the whole good but the prices of food grains showed a considerable decline. The supply of drinking water and fodder was sufficient.

The total expenditure amounted to about Rs. 25 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 1 lakh (the total strength of the Police force being 582); Prisons Rs. 17,000; Public Works Rs. 2¼ lakhs; and Medical Relief Rs. 30,000.

The number of schools was 263 and the number of pupils 14,745. The expenditure on education was nearly Rs. 1¾ lakhs.

VI. Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States

1. KOLHAPUR

Ruling Prince with a salute of 19 guns—
Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Kolhapur; *Residence*—Kolhapur; *Caste*—Kshatriya, Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—34; *Educated* in England and Ewing College, Allahabad.

Area—3,217 square miles; *Population* (*1931*)—957,137; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 127 lakhs; *Military force*—704; *Principal articles of production*—Jowari, rice, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, groundnuts, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

The rains were well distributed over all parts of the State. The harvest was good. Supply of drinking water and fodder was sufficient.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 53 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 2·16 lakhs (the total strength of the Police force being 1,160); Prisons Rs. 39,000; Public Works Rs. 4½ lakhs; and Medical Relief Rs. 1·22 lakhs.

The total number of schools was 779, the number of pupils 44,980 and the expenditure Rs. 5⅓ lakhs.

2. SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES

The Southern Maratha Country States consist of the Mudhol, Sangli, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Senior), Miraj (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Kurundwad (Junior), Wadi and Ramdurg States. The Rulers of the two States who have salutes of 9 guns are :—

1. *Mudhol.*—Lieutenant Meherban Raja Sir Malojirao Venkatrao Raje Ghorpade *alias* Nana Saheb, K.C.I.E., Raja of Mudhol; *Caste*—Maratha, Hindu; *Age*—47.

2. *Sangli.*—Lieutenant His Highness Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Sangli. His Highness has a personal salute of 11 guns; *Caste*—Konkanasth Brahman, Hindu; *Age*—42.

Area—3,044 square miles; *Population (1931)*—691,372; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 1,87,754; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 47,54,448.

The average rainfall was above normal. The yield of the kharif and rabi crops was on the whole moderate. Fodder was sufficient. Water supply was adequate.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 73½ lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 3¼ lakhs (the total strength of the Police force being 1,567); Prisons Rs. 32,000; Public Works Rs. 7½ lakhs; and Medical Relief Rs. 97,000.

The total number of schools was 485 with a daily attendance of 24,866. The expenditure on education was Rs. 4 lakhs.

3. SAVANUR (DHARWAR AGENCY)

Ruling Chief—Major Meherban Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjang Bahadur, Nawab of Savanur; *Residence*—Savanur (Dharwar); *Tribe and religion*—Pathan Musulman; *Age*—40; *Has male heir.*

Area—70 square miles; *Population (1931)*—20,413; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 2,16,600; *Principal articles of production*—Sadis, cholis and country blankets.

The rainfall was less than normal and the harvest was moderate. Jowari and paddy crops were good but the yield of cotton crop was not so satisfactory owing to untimely rains.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1 lakh, the principal items being Police Rs. 9,500 (the total strength of the Police force being 48); Prisons Rs. 800; Public Works Rs. 12,000; and Medical Relief Rs. 4,300.

The total number of schools was 15, the number of pupils 1,195 and the expenditure Rs. 14,600.

VII. Sind

KHAIRPUR (SUKKUR AGENCY)

Ruling Prince with a salute of 15 guns and, within State limits, of 17 guns—

His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, Mir of Khairpur; *Residence*—Kot-Diji; *Tribe and religion*—Talpur, Baluch, Musulman; *Age*—47; *Educated*—Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; *Has male heir.*

Area—6,050 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—227,168 ; *Gross revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 20½ lakhs ; *Military force according to the reorganisation scheme*—280 ; *Principal articles of production*—Fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton, wool, ghee, hides, tobacco and indigo ; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen goods, ivory, metal and lacquer wood works, glazed pottery and carpets.

The total area under cultivation was nearly 177,427 acres. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 21 lakhs, the principal items being Police Rs. 98,500 (the strength of the Police force being 311) ; Prisons Rs. 24,000 ; Public Works Rs. 3¾ lakhs ; and Medical Relief Rs. 45,000.

The number of schools was 122, with an average daily attendance of 5,032·30.

VIII. Aden

Area (including Perim)—80 square miles ; *Population (1931)*—48,338 ;

The Resident and Commander-in-Chief at Aden administers the Settlement of Aden and the Island of Perim.

The Settlement of Aden comprises the following divisions : (1) The Peninsula and Isthmus or Aden proper, (2) Sheikh Othman and (3) Little Aden.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 62½ lakhs, the principal item being Police Rs. 2 lakhs.

There were in all 76 schools in the Settlement of Aden, attended by 3,313 pupils.

Condition of the People

The season was on the whole fair and the outturn of crops satisfactory. Rainfall being timely and well distributed the yield of Khariff and Rabi crops was satisfactory. But the financial position of the agriculturists suffered owing to the world economic depression in trade. Prices of food-stuffs considerably declined. The agricultural stock was sufficient. Fodder and water supply were adequate. Except for malaria and small-pox the general health of the people was good.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

LAND RECORDS

THE functions of the Land Records Department are to provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with the land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations. Survey and classification of land, and a full record maintained not spasmodically but every day as every change occurs, is indispensable for the assessment, and collection of land revenue. This is a task which is never completed. It extends to the cities as well as the country-side and forests. Uninteresting and tedious as much of its work must be, nevertheless the work of the Land Records Department lies as the woof and warp underneath all the elaborate material of which Provincial Administration is composed.

The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date, and for this purpose to carry out the field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. It has further to organise and carry out rural and city surveys on an extensive scale and maintain them in a state of usefulness. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies such as relate to Inam villages, surveys in connexion with Railway or Municipal or Local Board projects etc., and surveys on behalf of other Departments of Government and Native States are also frequently undertaken. The supervision of the preparation and maintenance of the Record of Rights, the periodical inspections of boundary marks and the introduction of Revenue settlements complete the function of the Department.

An important innovation by this Department was the introduction of the new combined V. F. VII and XII forms which give statistics about rents, and tenancies, and the exact area of land tenanted in each of the possible ways and self-cultivated, and also gives the data for the preparation of Electoral Rolls which have been hitherto very incomplete.

It also will yield statistics needed for the discussion of the tenancy legislation.

The Land Records staff consists of a Director of Land Records, who is also Settlement Commissioner, four Superintendents of Land Records, District Inspectors, Cadastral Surveyors and Circle Inspectors. The function of the Director of Land Records has been limited to inspection, and advice, and the administration of the Department.

The staff of the Department is divided into three sections :

(*a*) the district staff of Circle Inspectors under the Collectors ;

(*b*) the Cadastral Survey staff (including city survey staff) under the Department of Land Records ; and

(*c*) staff in District Survey offices, who keep all the survey records up to date.

The Superintendents and the District Inspectors of Land Records supervise all the three sections, but in respect of (*a*) their function is rather to advise and assist while the actual orders are given by the Revenue Officers. As to (*b*) and (*c*) the administration is direct.

A complete Record of Rights and interests in lands has been prepared for all unalienated and many alienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it for the remaining alienated villages also. The record has proved of very great value to the land revenue administration and to the public at large who are not slow in realising its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

City surveys form an important part of land records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in most of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. The progress of this work is being maintained. Suitable arrangements have also been made for the maintenance of city survey records after completion.

On account of the close connexion which necessarily exists between the Record of Rights and the registration of deeds which is the business of the Registration Department, the offices of the Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration are placed under the control of one officer who holds both appointments. This officer also exercises general control over the work of the Photozincographic Press at Poona, instituted originally for the printing of cadastral maps. He is also in administrative control of the department of the Consulting Surveyor to Government.

GUJARAT TALUKDARS ACT

Under the provisions of various Acts including the Gujarat Talukdars Act, the Court of Wards Act, the Guardians and Wards Act etc., Government are empowered to take over the management of estates whose owners, by reason of minority, incapacity etc., are not considered capable of looking after them. A large number of these is in the Ahmedabad district where in all there are 10 estates managed by the Collector who is also Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The revenue demand for the year including past arrears was Rs. 7·53 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3·60 lakhs were recovered and Rs. 10,500 were written off. The total rental demand of the estates under management including arrears of past years was Rs. 4,100 out of which about Rs. 2,700 were collected.

There were 15 sons of Talukdars receiving education at the Talukdari Hostel at Dhandhuka at the close of the year as against 18 last year.

Four estates were released from management during the year. Efforts are being made to withdraw management from other estates and to ensure that Talukdars have the same facilities for credit as other landowners.

SIND INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT

The Sind Incumbered Estates Act of 1881 was passed by the Government of India in order to amend the law providing for the relief of Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and this Act was further amended in 1896. The management of such estates is undertaken upon an application by the landholder and a Special Officer designated "Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates," has been appointed to supervise the management of these estates under the control of the Commissioner in Sind. There has been a steady decrease in the number of estates under management in recent years, the number in 1927-28 being 136 as against 278 in 1911-12 and 292 in 1915-16. The estates are leased to outsiders or to the estate owners, but generally to the latter whenever this is possible.

Fifty new estates were taken under management and 7 were released, leaving 214 under management at the close of the year as against 171 last year. The revenue was about Rs. 6·76 lakhs and the cost of management increased from 4·75 per cent. to 8·64 per cent.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT

The Bombay Court of Wards Act was passed in 1905. Under this Act the Commissioners of Divisions are the Courts of Wards for the limits of their Divisions. With the sanction of Government, they assume superintendence of estates of landholders who, on account of minority or physical or mental defects or infirmity, are not qualified to manage their property and also on application by the landholders of estates that are heavily indebted. Suitable arrangements are also made for the education of minor wards.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

ROUTINE MEASUREMENT WORK

Northern Division.—Twelve Cadastral and six District Surveyors were employed on this work throughout the year. The cost was Rs. 18,300 while the fees earned (including fees for Government work on the scale charged to the public) amounted to Rs. 19,381.

Central Division.—Forty-eight Cadastral Surveyors and seven District Surveyors were employed. The cost was Rs. 42,387 while the fees earned (including cost of Government work estimated as above) amounted to Rs. 47,205.

A temporary staff of 102 hands and eight Nimtandars under one Survey Mamlatdar was employed on Sub-Division Measurement work in 637 villages in Nasik and East Khandesh Districts. One party of 11 measurers under a Nimtandar worked in 39 villages of Ahmednagar District.

Southern Division.—Twenty-three permanent and 39 temporary Cadastral Surveyors and two Maintenance Surveyors with five District Surveyors were employed during the year. The cost was Rs. 55,210 and the fees earned (including cost of Government work estimated as above) amounted to Rs. 61,857.

Six parties of 50 measurers and six Nimtandars under a Survey Mamlatdar worked in 284 villages of Karwar, Siddapur, Honavar, Yellapur and Haliyal talukas and Mundgod Mahal of Kanara District. The total expenditure incurred on this survey was Rs. 34,357.

Bombay Suburban District.—Two hundred and twenty-six correction cases affecting 334 Survey Numbers and 927 miscellaneous cases were disposed of during the year.

Sind.—In all 605 theodolite stations and 15,967 properties were reviewed during the year. The Superintendent of Land

Records in Sind inspected the maintenance work of all the Surveys, including Karachi and also tested 177 survey numbers measured by village establishment. The total cost of the Land Records Department during the year amounted to Rs. 77,943.

REVISION SURVEYS

Northern Division.—Five Field Party Surveyors were employed in Gujarat. They did the re-classification of Bagayat lands in Jalalpur Taluka.

Central and Southern Divisions.—For introduction of Settlement, measurement and classification in various Inam villages of Central and Southern Divisions were completed.

REVISION SETTLEMENTS

No revision settlements of Government villages was undertaken anywhere during the year. The Superintendent of Land Records, C. D., sent in proposals for settlement of 26 Inam villages of Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.

CITY SURVEYS

Northern Division.—Thirty-four cities and 26 village sites are under regular maintenance.

Central Division.—Thirty-one cities and six village sites are under regular maintenance.

Southern Division.—Nineteen city surveys and three village site surveys are being regularly maintained.

Bombay Suburban District.—In Bandra and Danda and in the surveyed village sites of Andheri, Ambiveli, Gundauli, Malad and Villeparle the surveys were maintained. Five encroachments were detected in the city and village site surveyed areas.

Sind.—The maintenance work of Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Garhi Yasin, Sukkur, Rohri, Hyderabad and Larkana were carried out as in previous years.

GENERAL REMARKS

The City Survey Maintenance staff in large towns earns sufficient revenue to pay its cost ; in smaller towns the staff is hardly self-supporting. To remedy this to some extent, two or more of the smaller towns are put in charge of one Maintenance Surveyor, some of his routine and non-technical work being transferred to Sub-Registrars according to convenience. Direct

indexing in the Property Registers by Sub-Registrars is a convenient arrangement by which the Property Index ordinarily maintained in Sub-Registry offices can be dispensed with. The system is operating in certain towns in all the three Divisions. Government have recently sanctioned a scheme of doing city surveys without undertaking their maintenance, but this scheme is for the present held in abeyance.

The system of writing the Property Register on cards is being extended to all city surveys in the Presidency.

WASTE LANDS

The following table shows the area under cultivation in the Province :—

1930-31

(In thousands of acres)

Division	Total cultivable area	Occupied	Balance cultivable waste
Northern	4,912	4,463	449
Central	14,393	13,975	418
Southern	7,855	7,640	215
Sind	14,585	8,416	6,169
Bombay Suburban	38	23	15

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

THE power of making laws "for the peace and good government of the Bombay Presidency" is vested in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. It consists of 114 members. The four members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members, and of the remaining 110, 86 are elected and 24 nominated. Of the nominated members not more than 16 may be officials. The elected members are elected as follows :—

	Member
General constituencies—	
Muhammadan Rural	22
Muhammadan Urban	5
Non-Muhammadan Rural	35
Non-Muhammadan Urban	11
European	2
Special constituencies—	
Land-holders	3
Commerce and Industry	7
Bombay University	1
Total ..	86

Of the members of the non-Muhammadan constituencies 7 must be Mahrattas.

All British subjects of either sex who are over the age of 21 years and possess the necessary property qualification are, subject to certain minor exceptions, entitled to vote in general constituencies. The Government of Bombay has also power to permit subjects of Indian States to be enrolled as electors. The property qualification is fixed by Rules under the Government of India Act and is based, in the case of land, upon the amount of land revenue, and in the case of houses, upon the annual rental ; in each case tenants as well as landholders are qualified to vote. Besides these, all income-tax payers and all retired soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces are enfranchised by the same Rules. A general election ordinarily takes place every three years. Before taking his seat every member must make an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown.

Legislative.—The extent of the power of the Council to make laws is defined by section 80-A of the Government of India Act. Generally it may make laws for the peace and good government of the territories constituting the Presidency of Bombay, but certain bills cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor General. The most important of these are—

(*a*) Bills imposing new taxes, except certain taxes specified in Rules made under the Act such as taxes on non-agricultural land and on amusements, succession duties and judicial stamp duties ;

(*b*) Bills affecting the public debt of India or any taxes the proceeds of which go to the Government of India ;

(*c*) Bills affecting the navy, army or air force ;

(*d*) Bills affecting the relations of Government with foreign princes or states ;

(*e*) Bills regulating a " central " subject.

Central subjects are subjects of vital importance or subjects on which it is desirable that policy should be uniform throughout India. Some of the most important are external relations, defence of India, shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, currency, civil and criminal law, commerce, all sources of all-India revenue and the all-India services. Again under section 80-C of the Government of India Act a bill affecting the public revenues of the province of Bombay or imposing any charge upon them, cannot be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor.

RESOLUTIONS AND QUESTIONS

After non-official bills and motions to amend Standing Orders have been disposed of, any member may during the remaining time allotted to non-official business move a resolution on a matter of general public interest. Fifteen clear days' notice of such resolution must be given before the date appointed for the session of the Council.

Every resolution must be in the form of a specific recommendation to Government. The Governor may within the period of notice disallow a resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

No resolution can be moved on any matter which affects the relations of Government with any foreign or Indian State, or relates to the internal administration of any Indian State, or which is *sub judice.*

Questions for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern may be asked provided that 10 clear days' notice of the question is given. A question may be disallowed on any of the grounds on which a resolution on the subject might have been disallowed, and also on certain other grounds of which the most important are that it must not be in substance a suggestion for any particular action, nor ask for an expression of opinion.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Acts Passed.—In the period between the 1st of April 1930 and the 31st of March 1931, twenty-six Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and having received the assent of Their Excellencies the Governor and the Governor General, became law.

The Acts were as follows :—

(1) *Act III of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act,* 1925).—In the interest of the efficiency of municipal administration it was considered necessary that Government should have power to make, if necessary, an order vetoing the continuance in office of any person holding the appointment of a chief officer, a health officer or an engineer when the selection made by the municipality was found to be unhappy or for any other reason against the interest of the municipality.

(2) *Act IV of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act,* 1901, *the Bombay Local Boards Act,* 1923, *and the Bombay City Municipalities Act,* 1925).—The main objects for which the Act was passed were :—(*i*) to make it obligatory on a local body within whose jurisdiction a pilgrim tax is levied, and which is notified by Government in this behalf, to set up a pilgrim committee for the purpose of the proper administration of the pilgrim fund, (*ii*) to deal with (*a*) certain matters of procedure at meetings of the Board and (*b*) disposal of certain funds, (*iii*) the title of Bombay Act No. XVIII of 1925 being the "Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925" has caused some confusion since some of the City municipalities are still governed by the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. The title of the Act was, therefore, changed to the "Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925."

(3) *Act V of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act,* 1879) was passed under the following circumstances :—The Government of India required the services of the Port Officer and the Assistant Port Officer,

Bombay, in connection with their scheme of centralisation of the Mercantile Marine Administration and, therefore, proposed to withdraw these officers from the Port Trust with effect from 1st February 1930. The Trustees had, in consequence, to create a new appointment of Deputy Conservator. As the new officer was to be the head of a department under the Board, necessary amendments were made by the new Act in sections 23 and 24 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

(4) *Act VI of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*).—The object of passing this Act was to give effect to such of the amendments included in the Government of India Bill as had been accepted by the Bombay Government with the concurrence of the High Court, and also to amend section 12 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay, with a view to raise the jurisdiction of the Registrar of the Small Cause Court from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

(5) *Act VII of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, and to amend the Sind Courts Act, 1926*) dealt with the disposal of work by Sub-Judges. Opportunity was also taken to raise the limit of the pecuniary jurisdiction of second class subordinate judges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500 in certain cases, so as to accord with the present-day value of the rupee, and to increase the value of the subject-matter of suits to be tried by subordinate judges of the second class (invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of small causes) from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

(6) *Act VIII of* 1930 (*An Act to provide for the exercise of jurisdiction under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, by certain Courts in Sind*) was passed with a view to provide for the exercise of temporary jurisdiction in divorce matters by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and the District Courts in Sind. The Act will remain in operation only until the Sind Courts Act, 1926, and the Sind Courts (Supplementary) Act, 1926, come into force.

(7) *Act IX of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925*).—Section 46-A of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, enables municipalities to frame rules for the grant of gratuities or compassionate allowances to employees in municipal service who die while in the service of the municipality and whose death has not been caused through the execution of their duty.

(8) *Act X of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act,* 1888) was passed with a view to provide for the appointment, at the cost of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrates for the trial of municipal cases.

(9) *Act XI of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act known as the Watan Act, being Bombay Act No. III of* 1874).—The reasons which led to the passing of this Act were as follows :—

Disputes of heirship under the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act are primarily decided by the Collector. If his decision is not found satisfactory to all the parties, the aggrieved party goes to the civil court to get the question of heirship settled by a judicial decision or decree in accordance with the Watan Act. But the Watan Act, previous to the passing of this new Act, did not make the judicial decision or decree binding upon the Collector. Such a position was not considered desirable, and the new Act was passed with a view to make the decree binding upon the Collector subject to certain conditions being fulfilled.

(10) *Act XII of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act,* 1923) was passed for the objects noted in brief below :—

(*i*) To make the definition of the word " brothel " clearer and more comprehensive, as it had been found that the definition as it then existed was defective.

(*ii*) Under section 5 of the Act, only males who were found to live on the earnings of prostitutes could be punished. There appeared no strong reason why women who lived on the earnings of prostitutes should also escape punishment. It was, therefore, proposed to make the necessary amendments in section 5 so as to make it applicable to persons of both sexes.

(*iii*) Further, it was proposed to enhance the punishment to three years so as to make the offence under section 5 cognizable and non-bailable.

(*iv*) It was also provided that nothing in section 5, 6, 7 or 8 of the Act shall render a female liable to be punished with whipping.

(*v*) Provision was also made to enable a landlord to determine the tenancy of a tenant who used his premises as a brothel, and at the same time the landlord was made liable for abetment if he failed to take action against his tenant.

(11) *Act XIII of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Coroners Act,* 1871, *in its application to the Presidency town of Bombay*)

was passed for the following reasons :—One of the most important amendments which this Act effected was to provide for the Coroner holding a preliminary inquiry into the cause of death without a jury, and if he was satisfied as to the cause of death, he could permit the disposal of the body without summoning a jury. If, on the preliminary inquiry, the Coroner was not satisfied as to the cause of death and thought that a *post-mortem* examination was desirable, a jury would be empanelled in the usual way. As the law stood before, all inquests had to be held with the help of a jury and the empanelling of a jury involved a certain amount of delay before the body could be lawfully disposed of. Such delay was often distressing to the relatives of the deceased and harassing owing to climatic conditions.

(12) *Act XIV of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Opium Act, 1878, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) was passed with a view to empowering excise officers not below the rank of Assistant Inspectors to investigate offences under the Opium Act, 1878.

(13) *Act XV of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay University Act,* 1928) was passed with a view to removing the difficulties and defining precisely the procedure to be adopted in holding elections under the provisions of sections 13, 20 and 25 of the Bombay University Act, 1928, and in co-ordinating those provisions with the terms of section 48. It also exempted the representatives of the Legislative Council from the operation of section 45 of the Act.

(14) *Act XVI of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act,* 1899, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) was passed with a view to remove the anomaly arising from cases where the duty on a bond, mortgage deed or policy of insurance itself was between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 the duty claimed on the transfer relating to the same was Rs. 10.

(15) *Act XVII of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Indian Registration Act,* 1908, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*).—The object of passing this Act was to make necessary provisions in the Indian Registration Act, 1908, for the copying of documents by means of photography.

(16) *Act XVIII of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act,* 1888).—The Bombay Municipal Corporation represented to Government that section 39 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, relating to the appointment of the schools committee should be amended so as to bring it into line with the provisions of sections 43 to 49 of the Act

relating to the standing committee. The Corporation also desired that provision should be made in section 39 of the Act, prohibiting councillors who were interested in any immoveable property on or in which any municipal school or office was situated or in any institution or school which received a donation or grant-in-aid from the schools committee or the Corporation from being members of the schools committee. The new Act was passed to give effect to the above proposals of the Corporation.

(17) *Act XIX of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act,* 1888) was passed to modify or extend the powers of the Municipal Commissioner in respect of various matters of administration to give additional facilities to the Corporation for levying duties, etc.

(18) *Act XX of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay University Act,* 1928) was passed with a view to make provision for defining the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the Bombay University.

(19) *Act XXI of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act,* 1902).—One of the objects for which the Act was passed was to enable the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to issue or to amend rules prescribing the conditions under which vehicles might remain standing in the public streets, without having on each occasion to obtain the previous approval of the Governor in Council. Another object was to enable the Commissioner of Police to deal effectively with deserters from the Bombay City Police force by making this offence, under section 18 (*c*) of the Act, cognizable.

(20) *Act XXII of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act,* 1864).—In view of sections 10 and 23 of the Somaliland Order in Council, 1899, steps were taken to enter into reciprocal arrangements between the courts of the Somaliland Protectorate and Aden for the purpose of executing decrees passed by the Court of the Resident at Aden, and *vice versa.*

(21) *Act XXIII of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act,* 1888).—Under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the right of asking questions at the meetings of the Board had been granted to Trustees. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay also having approved of the principle of introducing a system of interpellations at the meetings of the Corporation requested the Government to amend the Municipal Act. The object of passing the new Act was to make provision for the above purpose and

to give to the councillors the same right as they enjoyed, as trustees, of asking questions.

(22) *Act XXIV of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay District Police Act*, 1890).—(*i*) It empowered the Principal of the Central Police Training School, Nasik, to exercise direct disciplinary control over his subordinates. (*ii*) It empowered the Collector, in certain cases, to collect the cost of additional police in municipal districts at the discretion of the Commissioner. (*iii*) It empowered a Magistrate of a district to regulate the lighting of vehicles in streets and public places. Other provisions gave district police similar powers to those given to the Bombay City Police in dealing with beggars, professional criminals, etc.

(23) *Act XXV of* 1930 (*An Act to provide for and regulate the audit of the local funds under the management or control of certain local authorities in the Bombay Presidency except the City of Bombay*).—The Act introduces a system of surcharge in Local Bodies in order to effect improvement in the disposal of audit notes and protect the interests of the rate-payers. Instead of amending the Municipal and Local Boards Acts individually, the new Act was passed so as to make its provisions applicable to all such bodies to which Government extended its provisions.

(24) *Act XXVI of* 1930 (*An Act further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act*, 1901) was passed for the following main purposes :—(*i*) To provide that the Commissioner of the Division concerned shall invite and consider objections from the voters before extending the period of any district municipality beyond three years. (*ii*) To allow the President and Vice-President of a municipality to carry on the duties after their term of the office is over, until the newly constituted municipality held its first meeting. (*iii*) To provide that, where a municipality thought that leasing a certain plot instead of selling it would be to the interest of the municipality, it should have the power to do so. (*iv*) To declare municipal servants to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

(25) *Act I of* 1931 (*An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act*, 1870, *as amended by the Court-fees* [*Bombay Amendment*] *Act*, 1926, *in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*) was passed in the following circumstances. It was deemed necessary for the finances of the Presidency that the changes made by the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, should remain in force for another year.

(26) *Act II of* 1931 (*An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay*).—In the opinion of the Government, the continuance of the above Act was quite necessary having regard to the financial position, and the new Act was passed with the object of extending the life of the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, for a further period of one year.

Bills.—Twenty-one Government Bills were introduced in the Legislative Council during the period under report. Of these, thirteen were passed into law, five were read for the third time and passed but did not reach their further stages, one was read for the first time and referred to a select committee, while two were not proceeded with.

Private Bills.—During the period under report one private Bill (Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887—Bill No. VI of 1931—by Mr. J. Humphrey) was introduced and passed through all the three readings but did not reach its further stages. Three more bills were introduced by Rao Bahadur D. R. Patil, but they did not reach their further stages.

In addition to the above, four bills further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, by Messrs. H. B. Shivdasani, J. C. Swaminarayan, Sakarlal Balabhai and H. V. Pataskar, lapsed owing to the resignations of those members. Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan's Bill to repeal the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1922, and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's bill further to amend the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, also lapsed owing to their resignations. Mr. P. J. Marzban's bill for the prevention and combating of venereal diseases and Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola's Bill No. XXVII of 1929 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888) lapsed owing to the dissolution of the Council. Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola's Bill No. XXVIII of 1929 to amend the same Act, however, became law during the period under report.

Budget.—The Budget for the year 1931-32 was presented to the Council on the 18th February 1931, and twelve days were allotted for the discussion of demands for grants. Cuts amounting to Rs. 7,59,000 were made in the Budget as originally presented to the Council. Of the above, cuts amounting to Rs. 2,59,000 were accepted by Government and a cut of Rs. 5,00,000 was carried against Government after a division was taken.

Government resolutions and motions.—One Government resolution and four motions were moved by the Government Members and were carried.

Non-official resolutions and motions.—Six resolutions and four motions were moved during the period under report, out of which one resolution and two motions were carried. One resolution was withdrawn after discussion and four were lost, but of the four motions two were withdrawn and two were carried. The resolution which was carried as amended was :—

"This Council recommends to Government that all Government servants who are provided with uniforms by Government should in future be given uniforms made of Swadeshi cloth."

The motions which were carried were as follows :—

(1) "That this Council offers its warm greetings to Lord Willingdon upon his appointment as the Viceroy and Governor General of India."

(2) "This Council welcomes the declaration made by the Prime Minister of England on behalf of His Majesty's Government on the 19th January 1931 on the conclusion of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference regarding the policy of the British Government towards India and this Council views with extreme gratification the satisfactory termination of the peace negotiations between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi and respectfully offers them its grateful felicitations on attaining signal success in the strenuous and congenial atmosphere for giving careful consideration to every part of the declaration with a view to secure an adjustment of the points raised in the reports of the several sub-committees of the Conference which is essential to the working of a constitution such as is contemplated in the declaration and which has to be finally arrived at in such a manner as will command a wide measure of general assent. This Council further places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered and strenuous and patriotic efforts made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Right Honourable Shrinivas Sastri and Mr. M. R. Jayakar in bringing about this happy result."

In addition to the above, two motions appreciating the services of the Honourable the President of the Legislative Council (Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi) and the Honourable Sir Ernest Hotson were carried.

Condolatory references were also made during the period under report to the deaths of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Moulana Mahomed Ali.

During the period under report, 21 members tendered resignations of their seats in the Council, in obedience to the Congress mandate.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges, has both ordinary and extraordinary civil and criminal jurisdiction and exercises original and appellate functions. The appellate Judges of the High Court also supervise the administration of justice by Subordinate Civil and Criminal Courts. Ordinary original jurisdiction is exercised in matters both civil and criminal, which arise within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, but the High Court may in Civil cases remove and itself try any suit brought in any Court under its superintendence, and, in criminal cases, exercise jurisdiction over all persons residing in any place whose Courts are subject to the superintendence of the High Court.

In the Mofussil, the administration of civil justice is, in addition to the High Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, entrusted to four grades of Courts, those of District and Assistant Judges and of two classes of officers styled, respectively, First and Second Class Subordinate Judges.

The Small Causes Court.—For the more easy recovery of small debts and demands, Courts invested with summary powers have been established in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi. The Judges of the mofussil Small Causes Courts have jurisdiction in money suits within the towns where the Courts are situated up to Rs. 500 in value and their decisions are final, save in so far as they are subject to reference on points of law to the High Court or to the supervision of the High Court in its extraordinary jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of these Courts may be extended to Rs. 1,000 and they can also be invested with appellate jurisdiction. The Presidency Small Causes Court has cognisance in suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value arising within the Island of Bombay.

Criminal Courts.—District and Assistant Judges under the title of Sessions Judges, Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction. But the executive district officers who in addition to their revenue duties are invested with magisterial powers, dispose of original criminal work to a great extent. There are under the provisions of the Criminal

Procedure Code, in addition to the High Court, four grades of Criminal Courts—those of the Magistrates of the Third, Second and First Class, respectively, and the Courts of Sessions.

Bombay Presidency Proper

CIVIL JUSTICE

The Judicial staff employed in the Presidency on 31st December 1930 and available for Civil cases consisted of 10 permanent High Court Judges and one temporary Additional Judge; 17 District Judges; 12 Assistant Judges (including four under training); a Chief Judge and five Judges (including one temporary Additional Judge) of the Presidency Small Cause Court; two Provincial Small Cause Court Judges; 22 First Class Subordinate Judges and 99 Second Class Subordinate Judges. In addition, the Registrars of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad and Poona exercised the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge. There were also three Inamdars and Jagirdars exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge under Regulation XIII of 1830 and 93 Village Munsiffs appointed under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Act XVII of 1879.

The number of suits for disposal at the Original Side of the High Court was 6,665 as compared with 5,912 in the previous year. These included 3,491 pending at the close of the last year. The number decided was 3,348 leaving a balance of 3,317 undisposed of at the end of the year.

There were in all 4,307 insolvency petitions. Of these 1,463 were decided. There were also 3,159 applications for execution of decrees of which 1,892 were disposed of and 1,267 remained at the close of the year 1930. The number of petitions for probate and letters of administration was 511.

There were 63 appeals from the Original Side, besides there were also 89 appeals under Letters Patent. Of these 82 were decided. The number of appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts was 4,532. Of these 1,311 were disposed of, leaving 3,221 pending at the close of the year.

There were in all 10,850 appeals before the civil appellate courts in the mofussil. Of these 6,037 were disposed of and 4,813 were pending at the close of the year.

Mofussil Courts.—The number of suits instituted in the mofussil civil courts was 160,379, a decline of 10,061 against the figures of the previous year. The total value of suits instituted in 1930 amounted to Rs. 5,61,46,905, an increase of Rs. 39,75,052 on the total for 1929.

The largest number of suits instituted during the year was in East Khandesh (16,756). In no other district except Poona, West Khandesh, Nasik and Kaira did the institutions exceed 10,000.

Including the pending suits, the number for disposal was 236,540 and the number disposed of was 167,362.

The number of pending suits was 69,178 as against 73,938 in the preceding year. Of the pending cases, 7,632 had been pending for more than a year.

Out of the 231,831 applications for Execution of Decrees before the Courts 149,935 were dealt with during the year.

The receipts of the High Court included—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Stamp fees including the income of Court Receiver and Liquidator	12,48,857	5	0
Probate and Administration Duty	10,01,666	0	0
Rent from High Court Chambers	15,747	2	0
Admission fees from Advocates and Attorneys ..	6,000	0	0
Other miscellaneous receipts	15,746	11	7
Total ..	22,88,017	2	7

The expenditure comprised the following items :—

Salaries of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice and Puisne Judges and Additional Judge and Acting Judges ..	5,23,001	13	0
Salaries of Gazetted Officers and establishment on the Original Side and Registrar's Establishment, Translator's Department, Appellate Side ..	6,70,586	12	2
Contingencies and Travelling Allowance and Pleaders' fees in Murder cases	97,483	10	1
High Court Press, etc.	11,151	8	0
Total ..	13,02,223	11	3

These figures purport to show an excess of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 9,85,793, but in the opinion of Government they require further explanation. The Probate and Administration Duty mentioned above is a tax collected through the agency of the High Court and as such is no part of its income. If this item is deducted from the income and a sum representing the rent and upkeep of the High Court buildings is added to the expenditure, the " net profit " would disappear and there would, on the contrary, be a loss.

Presidency Small Cause Court.—The figures of suits instituted, disposed of and pending at the close of the year 1930 in the Presidency Small Cause Court were 41,113; 41,457 and 6,014 respectively. The institutions and disposals show an increase of 1,822 and 3,782 respectively over the figures of the previous year while the number of suits pending shows a decrease by 344 on the figure of the preceding year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Judicial staff employed in the Presidency on the 31st December 1930 and available for Criminal cases consisted of 10 permanent and one temporary High Court Judges; 17 Sessions Judges; 8 Additional Sessions Judges; 363 First Class Magistrates; 371 Second Class Magistrates; 243 Third Class Magistrates; 163 Sanitary Committees and Sanitary Boards and 212 Village Panchayats.

In addition to the above, there were 19,390 Police Patils and 49 Benches of Magistrates inclusive of four in the City of Bombay constituted from 469 Honorary Magistrates.

There were 200,266 offences reported during the year, a decrease of 16,733 against the figures of 1929. Of the total number of cases, 192,479 were found to be true; the number brought to trial was 186,486. Nine hundred and eleven cases were affecting human life of which 265 were murders and 170 of the latter ended in conviction.

The Presidency Magistrates including Honorary Magistrates dealt with 89,858 cases against 99,066 in the previous year. The number of cases dealt with under Special Laws was 80,589 or 9,005 less than in the year 1929.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 99,365. Of these 12,885 were acquitted or discharged; 82,870 were convicted and 273 were committed to the High Court. About 3,310 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Mofussil Tribunals.—The aggregate number of persons under trial before the mofussil tribunals was 167,737. Of these, the cases of 1,096 were committed or referred to the Sessions and the cases of remaining 166,641 were finally disposed of by the various Tribunals. Of the total 166,641, 74,647 or 44·8 per cent. were convicted and 75,129 or 45·1 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 231 persons died, 568 escaped during their trials and 10 were transferred.

The total number of persons awaiting trial before Magistrates and Village Officers at the close of the year was 16,056 as compared with 12,763 in 1929.

The sentences passed by the mofussil courts included imprisonment on 13,074 persons, fine on 59,099, whipping on 255 and " ordered to give security ", 4,617.

The amounts of fines imposed and realised during the year were Rs. 10,03,600 and Rs. 6,54,500 respectively. A total sum of Rs. 29,600 was paid as compensation to complainants.

Courts of Sessions.—There were 2,410 persons under trial before Sessions. Of these the cases of 1,972 were decided and 1,091 or 55·3 per cent. convicted.

The number of appeals decided by Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court was 2,992 as against 3,034 in the preceding year. The number of persons whose appeals were decided by courts of magistrates was 2,714 while the Sessions Courts dealt with appeals of 2,538 persons.

High Court.—There were in all 176 cases for trial by the High Court. Of these 175 were decided. On the Appellate Side the High Court dealt with 590 appeals leaving 71 at the close of the year.

Sind

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Sind Judiciary exercises jurisdiction over an area of 46,506 square miles with a population of 3,885,308 according to the Census of 1931.

There was a slight increase in the civil work and a slight decrease in the criminal work in the year under report.

The total number of civil suits instituted during the year was 41,546 as compared with 38,969 in 1929, an increase of 2,577. The value of suits filed was Rs. 151·51 lakhs. The number of suits disposed of and pending at the close of the year was 41,487 and 12,104 respectively as against 38,834 and 11,088 in the previous year.

As regards criminal work the number of offences reported and those returned as true during the year under review were 36,820 and 35,626 respectively, and show a decrease of 3,575 and 3,255 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. There was a decrease in the number of cases brought to trial from 39,667 to 37,817 and an increase in the number of persons under trial from 60,891 to 63,984. The number of persons remaining under trial at the end of the year decreased from

6,951 to 6,688. The total number of persons under trial before the several Criminal Courts, including the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, was 64,322 out of which 30,987 were convicted, an increase of 558 over the previous year. Twenty-two persons were sentenced to death, 84 to transportation, 6,527 to imprisonment, 23,871 to fine, 281 to whipping and 670 persons were ordered to furnish security. The fines in 1930 amounted to Rs. 2·65 lakhs as against Rs. 2·39 lakhs in 1929.

The number of offences affecting life and attempts at such offences fell from 376 to 367 in the year under report. A large portion of this class of crime arose from intrigues or supposed intrigues with women.

REGISTRATION

The total number of registrations during the year was 298,764 against 317,791 in 1929. The decrease was observed in all classes of documents except those of mortgages, awards and certified copies of decrees. This striking decline was generally due to depression in trade and the tightness of the money market as the consequence of the disturbed conditions in the Province.

Documents relating to immovable property amounted to 292,101 as against 310,635 in 1929, while the documents relating to moveable property declined by 6·5 per cent. Tagavi bonds increased from 6,093 to 11,435.

Ten thousand two hundred and twenty-five documents relating to Co-operative Credit Societies were registered during the year against 9,650 registered in 1929.

Two hundred and four thousand six hundred and sixty-three documents were returned by post. The system continues to gain in popularity everywhere in the Presidency.

As a natural consequence of the fall in the number of registrations, the income of the Department also fell from Rs. 12,19,000 to Rs. 11,51,000. The total pro-forma expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,51,000 against Rs. 7,41,000 in 1929.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The number of new Companies registered during the year was 108 as against 107 in the preceding year. Of these, 103 were limited by shares—29 Public and 74 Private—and 5 limited by Guarantee. It may be noted that the increase is rather in Companies of the nature of Provident Insurance, Motor-Traction Dealing and Manufacturing and General Merchants than in Manufacturing Concerns.

The number of Companies in operation limited by shares at the close of the year was 959 as compared with 913 in the year preceding, being a net increase of 46.

The aggregate Authorised, Subscribed and Paid-up Capitals of Companies went down during the year by about 10 crores, 11 crores and 5 crores respectively. The decrease was chiefly due to the voluntary winding up of six Companies of the Petit group and one Company named the Trustees Corporation (India), Limited.

Eleven Companies incorporated outside British India established their places of business in this Presidency as against nine in the previous year.

The number of Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860, was 40 as compared with 36 in the preceding year.

The number of documents of various classes registered during the year was 3,744 as against 3,650 in the preceding year.

During the year under report the revenue from fees and by sale of forms amounted to Rs. 37,950 and the expenditure to Rs. 41,100.

CHAPTER IV

POLICE AND CRIME

THE Police force consists of two distinct bodies, stipendiary and the village police. The stipendiary force is divided into grades, the members of which, beginning as Constables on a monthly pay of Rs. 19 in Southern Division, Rs. 20 in Northern and Central Divisions and Rs. 21 in Sind, have the opportunity of becoming Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and even Deputy Superintendents. In the mofussil—

the Sub-Inspector has charge of the Police Station,

the Inspector has charge of a Sub-Division comprising several Police Stations or a large Town, and

an Assistant Superintendent of Police or a Deputy Superintendent has charge of a Sub-Division of a District.

The pay of a Sub-Inspector ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 160 and that of an Inspector from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 per mensem. The whole staff of the Police Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is now designated as "Police Prosecutors" and their pay ranges from Rs. 90 to Rs. 400 per mensem. The pay of a Deputy Superintendent of Police ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

It is not the purpose of Government to give the stipendiary police a regular military character, and a portion only are armed, and to them are allotted the duties of guarding jails and lock-ups and the escort of prisoners and treasure. The more purely police functions are discharged equally by members of the armed and of the unarmed branches of the force.

The proportion of police to area and population of the different portions of the Presidency varies greatly, being determined by a consideration of the nature of the country, the density and character of the population, and the neighbourhood of Indian States.

In the Northern Range there is one policeman to every 4·09 square miles and to 848 inhabitants.

In the Southern Range 1 to 5·27 square miles and to 1,053 inhabitants.

In Sind 1 to 9·40 square miles and to 641·13 inhabitants. Of the total police force, excluding officers, 1,177 were mounted.

For the purpose of control in the Presidency proper the whole force is under the Inspector-General of Police, who is

assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Certain administrative powers have, however, been reserved to the Commissioners of Divisions.

The executive management of the police in each district is vested, under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District, in a Superintendent of Police, who is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent, and has in some cases one or more Assistant Superintendents under him.

Railway Police.—A special police organisation exists in connection with the railways of this Presidency—the North-Western which traverses Sind, the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the M. & S. M. Railways. The police employed along these lines of rail are under the supervision of three Superintendents. The Railway Police form a distinct body quite independent of the Police of the districts in which they serve, but their pay and prospects are identical with those of the District Police. Since the year 1919 the cost of the " Crime and Order Police " is wholly debited to the Provincial Revenues and that of the " Watch and Ward Staff " is borne by Railway Administrations.

Criminal Investigation Department.—In addition to the police attached to individual districts there exists a special organization for the detection of crime called the Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau and is under the immediate control of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. The Criminal Investigation Department, in co-operation with the Police of other provinces, is employed in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, in the investigation into crime having ramifications over several jurisdictions and in the pursuit of criminals. The Finger Print Bureau has been working satisfactorily since its establishments in 1901.

MOFUSSIL POLICE

" The conditions of the year were so abnormal that any statistical comparisons of the incidence of crime and of the work of the Police in dealing with it must inevitably be valueless," said the Inspector-General of Police in his Annual Report for 1930. " Most of the attention of the Police, particularly in Gujarat, was confined to the long-drawn battle against the civil disobedience movement, and scant attention could be paid to the prevention and detection of crime. The disordered state of the country and fear of reprisals at the hands of the followers of Congress must have resulted in many offences not being reported

to the Police, and there is every reason to believe that crimes of violence have increased to an extent in no way reflected by the figures included in the report. Kaira District, for instance, was virtually in a state of war for a substantial part of the year and no one who remembers the conditions of lawlessness that obtained in that district some seven years ago will believe that the Dharalas can have failed to take full advantage of the general contempt for lawful authority engendered by the civil disobedience movement and of the pre-occupation of the Police. It took five years of unremitting work, the employment of a large force of additional police and the use of special measures against Dharala leaders to restore the Kaira District to a state of tranquillity and that work will inevitably have to be done all over again."

In the Deccan, the state of disorder was less general, but conditions were far from normal. The Police had constantly to be on the *qui vive* particularly in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Districts. Early in May 1930 a serious conflict took place in Sholapur City between the townsmen and the Police. A determined attempt by the mob to annihilate a posse of police which, with the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, had been decoyed to the outskirts of the City, was frustrated by the police opening fire. Serious rioting followed, involving the cutting of telegraph wires, the murder of two policemen, the burning of a police chowkie and of the Sessions Court, the evacuation of Eurapeans and Anglo-Indians, and finally the declaration of Martial Law. The administration of Sholapur could not be handed back to the civil authorities for over two months.

In the Konkan, there was a serious riot at Chirner in Kolaba District where villagers breaking the Forest laws killed three policemen and a Forest Guard and the Mamlatdar were accidentally shot in the melee. Ratnagiri ceased to be prominent after the break of the rains, but Kanara received close attention from the Congress throughout the year.

In the Karnatak, Belgaum enjoyed unenviable notoriety and the Police had a very difficult year, dealing with ebullitions of racial animosity and with a vigorous campaign for the destruction of toddy trees. Dharwar was the centre from which agitators operated in contiguous districts, as well as in the District itself.

Communal tension continued to prevail in certain districts but the imposition of additional Police and the tactful handling of difficult situations prevented serious breaches of the peace.

In all these difficult circumstances the Police behaved admirably. Instances were of common occurrence in which junior officers, sometimes of the Sub-Inspector grade, were suddenly brought face to face with situations calling for the exercise of tact, decision, firmness or pluck, that they seldom, if ever, failed to rise to the occasion was a matter of great satisfaction. The rank and file were beyond all praise. They had unpleasant work to do which involved them in social ostracism, boycott and other disabilities, work which called for unremitting toil and not a little pluck, yet they never faltered.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 112,282 as against 119,154 in 1929, a decrease of 6,872 cases under all classes.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 30,941 while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,907, giving a total of 39,848 as against a total of 37,682 in 1929, an increase of 2,166 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 72,434 as against 81,472 in 1929, a decrease of 9,038 cases.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report numbered 22,415, a considerable rise of 2,054 cases (under all classes) over the figures for 1929.

Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report and in the preceding year numbered 35,901 and 33,253 respectively.

The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,438 as against 5,801 in 1929. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 15·14 against 17·44 in 1929. Of the 5,438 excluded cases 678 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 794 in 1929, showing a decrease of 116 cases.

The Criminal Investigation Department was subjected to a severe strain. The number of enquiries undertaken in criminal cases was appreciably larger than last year and the Political Branch and shorthand staff attended, often under unpleasant conditions, 947 meetings as compared with 291 in 1929.

The criminality of the registered members of Criminal Tribes continued to decrease. The percentage of convictions to registered population has fallen steadily year by year from 7·8 in 1927 to 4·75 in 1930. The lasting value of the reformative work which has been done among them is well shown by the fact that with the exception of the Dharalas and the Bhils they remained unaffected by the lawlessness of the civil disobedience movement.

Five thousand one hundred and twenty-one cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against 4,707 in the previous year. The increase of 414 cases was the inevitable result of the larger number of cases dealt with during the year.

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was, as usual, very large, viz. 3,802 as against 1,319 with the Police. Government have issued orders from time to time emphasizing the necessity of speeding up the disposal of cases and, though efforts were made by the magistracy in certain districts to minimise the delays in the disposal of cases, no general improvement in this respect could be achieved during the year under report owing to the fact that the time of the Police and the magistracy was fully occupied in dealing with work arising out of the civil disobedience movement.

Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to 25,268 cases as against 22,662 in 1929, an increase of 2,606 cases.

The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 8,084 as against 7,191 in 1929, an increase of 893 cases. The percentage of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood at 31·99 as against 31·73 in 1929.

Out of 16,249 cases decided by trial, 15,288 ended in conviction as against 13,802 out of 14,718 cases tried in 1929. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 94·08 as against 93·77 in the year under all classes and 90·99 against 91·32 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentage of convictions obtained by the Police in courts under the more important heads of crime are murders etc. 76·92; dacoities 67·27; robberies 84·29; house-breaking with intent to commit an offence etc. 91·28; thefts including cattle thefts 93·92 and receiving stolen property 96·94.

Of the 34,317 persons tried during the year, 24,812 were convicted, giving a percentage of 72·30 of the total tried, against 68·39 in 1929.

The value of property stolen during 1930 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 11,53,345 against Rs. 9,98,974 in 1929. The value of property recovered was Rs. 3,23,618 as compared with Rs. 2,84,777 in 1929. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen fell from 56·55 in 1929 to 53·90 in the year of report.

The total strength of the Police Officers and men stood at 774 and 17,516 respectively as against 712 and 17,432 in the year before. The cost of the Police, including the Railway

Police and the clerical staff for the financial year 1930-31 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,09,80,115 as against Rs. 97,86,069 in 1929-30, a net increase of Rs. 11,94,046. This increase was chiefly due to the emergency expenditure incurred in connection with the civil disobedience movement, entertainment of additional Police and other expenses. To meet the civil disobedience campaign temporary additional Police amounting to 921 men were raised in the districts and a Special Police Battalion amounting to nearly 1,000 men was recruited and trained in Poona.

The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 511-9-1 to Rs. 540-3-7 during the year under report.

SIND POLICE

The outstanding feature of the year was the loyalty and devotion of the Police Force in the face of very trying circumstances. In the second half of the year the Civil Disobedience campaign, preaching as it did a contempt for authority, put the police in a very awkward position. They were, particularly in Karachi, subject to constant abuse and ridicule. Attempts were also made to subvert their loyalty but not only did the Police Force hold fast but it maintained throughout a very fine standard of discipline and loyalty. An examination of the results obtained both under investigation and prosecution would seem to indicate a falling off in efficiency. But, having regard to the difficulties with which the Police Force were faced, it must be conceded that better results could not fairly be expected from a force admittedly insufficient for work in normal times.

There was a significant, if not surprising, increase of 1,641 in the recorded figures of reported cognizable offences which increased from 11,132 to 12,773. Some of the reasons attributed to this large increase are (1) the Civil Disobedience campaign, (2) a rumour that the Sarkar had ordered the Muhammadans to loot the Banias, (3) floods and (4) general economic distress following upon a succession of bad agricultural seasons. But the real cause for the noticeable increase in crime is to be found in the Civil Disobedience campaign and what followed in its wake, namely " high communal tension". The time and attention of the Police were necessarily concentrated upon the movement and consequently bad characters got an opportunity of evading the usual supervision.

With the increase in the number of reported cognizable offences there was a very marked increase in the number of true

Indian Penal Code cases, the figure having risen from 7,631 to 8,572. The increase was most noticeable under dacoities, house-breaking and thefts. The percentage of undetected cases increased from 47·46 in the previous year to 50·65, the highest on record for the past nine years and the percentage of convictions obtained dropped from 38·04 to 36·05.

The number of excluded cases increased from 3,400 to 3,642 and the percentage of cases excluded to cases reported fell from 24·49 to 23·69.

The number of persons arrested by the police was 14,760 as against 11,822 in 1929. Adding the number of persons concerned in pending cases, the total number of persons to be dealt with was 18,313. Of these 12,729 were tried and 5,895 were convicted or 46·31 per cent., 528 were released by the police and 4,109 were pending trial at the end of the year.

The total number of cognizable cases disposed of by Magistrates was 2,030 against 1,703 in the preceding year. These involved 3,953 persons of whom 842 or 21·30 per cent. were convicted. The number of non-cognizable cases fell from 30,826 in 1929 to 27,481 during the year under report. Of the latter 21,899 were tried and 18,203 ended in conviction. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 75·78.

Property valued at Rs. 23,67,174 was stolen in 1930 as against Rs. 5,64,132 in 1929. Of the former Rs. 3,06,651 or 33·09 per cent. was recovered.

Sind is again second in the whole of India in incidence of reported crime. Burmah leads with a percentage of 4·04 followed by Sind with a percentage of 3·39. The Sind Police remain in the unfortunate position of having to deal with a higher incidence of crime with a proportionately smaller force working over a comparatively larger area as compared with the Presidency proper.

The total strength of the police executive force was 5,115 against 5,123 in the preceding year. The total cost of the Police in Sind for the year 1930-31 was Rs. 34,63,576 as compared with Rs. 33,83,356. The increase of Rs. 80,220 is due to the employment of the temporary police on account of communal riots at Sukkur and the Civil Disobedience movement.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE

The Annual Report of the Bombay City Police for the year 1930 points out that the year was the climax of three arduous years for the Bombay City Police, the strikes and communal riots of 1928 and 1929 being followed by the disorders arising

out of the Civil Disobedience movement. The period of tension covered almost the whole of the year, the G. I. P. Railway Strike lasting from February to April and the Civil Disobedience movement for the rest of the year. The members of the police force endured with fine discipline long hours of duty without relief, the abuse and at times the assaults of crowds, social ostracism and boycott, scurrilous attacks in the press and vexatious prosecutions in the courts. The loyalty of the police is well shown by the fact that there was no increase in the number of men reporting sick and throughout this year of ceaseless work under extraordinarily trying conditions hardly an officer or man resigned.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 123,181 against 130,835 in 1929 and 136,080 in 1928. There was, on the whole, a decrease of 7,654 cases as compared with the figures of 1929. In the year 1929 there was a decrease of 5,245 cases as compared with the figures of 1928.

The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 76,822 against 86,165 in 1929 and 93,638 in 1928.

There were 78,209 cases for disposal during the year under report against 87,445 in 1929 and 94,732 in 1928. Of the total cases for disposal 8,687 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 69,522 under Class VI.

The total number of excluded cases for the year 1930 was 308 against 364 in 1929 and 327 in 1928. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·39.

The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 905 as against 1,359 in 1929 and 1,249 in 1928.

Seventy-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-two cases of all classes were classified as true against 85,694 in 1929 and 93,125 in 1928. Of these 69,620 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 90·54 as compared with 91·49 in 1929 and 90·94 in 1928.

The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 4,220 against 3,992 in 1929 and 3,748 in 1928. The percentage of non-detection works out to 5·40 against 4·57 in 1929 and 3·96 in 1928.

There were 89 cases of murder and attempted murder including 27 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* one case of the previous year again brought on to the register against 164 in 1929 and 71 in 1928. Of these, 17 ended in conviction, 25 in acquittal, 27 remained undetected (including 10 infanticide cases), one was declared to be false, one was declared to be

a mistake of fact, 16 were pending at the close of the year, in one case the accused was declared to be a lunatic and in the remaining case the accused absconded.

There were 27 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 6 cases pending from the preceding year. Of these, 25 ended in conviction, one remained undetected and one was pending at the close of the year.

Including 711 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 69,281 against 78,489 in 1929 and 86,074 in 1928. Of these, 66,656 ended in conviction.

During the year under report 78,772 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,931 under arrest at the close of 1929 against 88,000 in 1929 and 94,513 in 1928. Of these, 74,392 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 92·18 against 91·89 in 1929 and 91·80 in 1928.

The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 22,986 against 21,359 in 1929 and 20,629 in 1928. Of these, 21,047 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 91·56. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 23,921 of whom 21,714 were convicted.

The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy was 23,373 as compared with 23,311 in 1929 and 21,813 in 1928. With 1,584 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 24,957 of which 6,208 ended in conviction. The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 20,560 as against 19,288 in 1929 and 18,371 in 1928.

The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 8,43,691 as compared with Rs. 9,62,038 in 1929 and Rs. 18,99,985 in 1928. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,26,202 which gives a recovery percentage of 26·81 as compared with 26·52 in 1929 and 21·87 in 1928.

Financial stringency has again precluded the formation of a special staff for the working of the Bombay Children Act and the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, says the Commissioner of Police. As in previous years a staff consisting of one Deputy Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors and four Head Constables was spared from the existing strength of the Force. This staff was quite inadequate for the proper working of the Acts even before the recent amendment to the Prevention of Prostitution Act and it has been found impossible to enforce the amendment with any real success up-to-date.

The total number of motor vehicles running in the city was approximately 10,500 including 870 motor lorries. There were 3,469 motor accidents or 385 more than in the previous year.

During the year 97 persons were killed and 2,532 persons were injured in street accidents as compared with 88 killed and 2,511 injured in the preceding year.

The total permanent strength of the Police force at the end of the year stood at 4,160 against 4,161 at the close of 1929. In addition to this Government sanctloned 200 temporary armed police in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

VILLAGE POLICE

Under the provisions of Bombay Act VIII of 1867 the Village Police are subject to the control and direction of the Commissioner, administered by the different District Magistrates. It is their special duty to prevent crime and public nuisances and to detect and arrest offenders within village limits. They are not stipendiary, but receive perquisites from the inhabitants of the village or rent-free lands or small sums of money from Government. In each village the Village Police are under the charge of the police patel, who is often, but by no means always, the person performing the duties of revenue patel. His duties as police patel are to furnish the Magistrate of the district with any returns or information called for, and to keep him constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in his village. Under a form of administration which preserves the village as the unit of collection in revenue matters, the institution of Village Police naturally holds an important place.

There are no Village Police in Sind, but in their place village or taluka trackers (pagis) are employed.

The Village Police rendered special assistance in 251 cases during the year as against 396 in the previous year. 365 village Policemen were rewarded as against 297 in 1929. Of these, 88 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets, swords and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,863. On the other hand 669 village Policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 737 in 1929. Of the former, 495 were punished departmentally and 45 who were concerned in the commission of crime were prosecuted ; of these, 16 were convicted.

ADEN POLICE

The regular Police force consisted of 9 Officials and 310 men, and a temporary armed force of two Inspectors and 100 men. During the year Government of India sanctioned the Aden Police Re-organization Scheme, the main result of which was that one Arab Officer, 16 Head Constables and 84 Constables were locally recruited for the Permanent Armed Force.

The total expenditure on the regular Police Force amounted to Rs. 2,09,587 of which Rs. 1,45,109 were borne by Government, Rs. 41,130 by the Aden Settlement and Rs. 23,348 by the Aden Port Trust. Expenditure on the Armed Police Force, including the pay of the Commandant of Police, amounted to Rs. 1,52,262.

GOVERNMENT MALE AND FEMALE WORKHOUSES

By the European Vagrancy Act of 1874 a person of European extraction (which does not include " those commonly known as Eurasians or East Indians ") found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence is a " vagrant " and may be required by a police officer to appear before a Magistrate. If the latter thinks that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment he sends him to a Government Workhouse known as the Working Men's Hostel, where he is kept. If the Magistrate is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to get employment in any other place in India he may at his discretion forward the vagrant to such a place.

If after a lapse of a reasonable time in a workhouse no suitable employment is obtainable for the vagrant, the local Government may cause him to be removed from British India at Government expense or may release him.

Penalties are provided by the Act for refusal to go before a Magistrate, for quitting the workhouse without leave etc., two years' imprisonment being the maximum penalty for the latter offence.

The Government Male Workhouse is now administered by the Salvation Army, which receives a grant from Government. Destitute Europeans may go voluntarily to the King Edward's Home which is managed by the Salvation Army and also receives a grant from Government.

The total number of inmates in the Working Men's Hostel during the year ending the 31st December 1930 was 90, out of which 66 were newly admitted. Forty-two were sent by Magistrates in Bombay City and 24 were sent by Magistrates in the Bombay Presidency outside the city of Bombay. The

total cost of the Hostel to Government was Rs. 11,537 as against Rs. 12,280 in 1929. The average daily population during the year under report was 26 as against 27·2 in 1929 and the average cost per head per annum was Rs. 441-0-8 as against Rs. 456-4-0 in 1929.

Six vagrants deserted the hostel during the year. The maximum period of residence of an inmate who left the hostel was two years.

There was no inmate in the Government Female Workhouse during the year 1930.

BOMBAY JAILS

The year 1930 was one of remarkable difficulties for the Jail Department, the members of which had their ability, tact and resource fully tested by a number of unusual circumstances. There was the Civil Disobedience movement which filled the jails beyond their normal capacity and introduced a type of prisoners hitherto unknown, whose discipline required special attention. Secondly the introduction of a new system of classification involved a considerable change in the organisation of prison life. Thirdly the floods and dacoities in Sind tested the capacity of the Sind jails to the utmost, since the dacoities resulted in an unprecedented number of under-trial prisoners especially in Sukkur District Prison, and the floods necessitated the complete temporary evacuation of Shikarpur Special Prison.

Three temporary prisons were opened during the year. The Worli temporary prison was subsequently abandoned. The Yeravda and the Visapur prisons were improvised with much success.

The average jail population showed a large increase over that of the preceding year, the daily average being 16,161 against 13,204. Prisoners admitted in connection with offences relating to the Civil Disobedience movement numbered 9,553. Of these, 3,798 were in jail on the last day of the year. Nine hundred and ninety-three prisoners were released by the Orders of Government as compared with 123 in the year 1929. These included 313 Civil Disobedience movement prisoners released on apology and 576 other prisoners released under special orders in order to relieve overcrowding. The number released under the remission system was 4,944.

The number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years admitted during 1930 was 5,297 males and 114 females as compared with 1,624 males and 73 females in 1929. The

majority of these lads were convicted of offences arising from the Civil Disobedience movement. " I regret to have to record ", says the Inspector General of Prisons, " that Magistrates do not yet realise, or fail at any rate to understand the utter futility of short sentences. Such sentences are neither deterrent nor do they allow of sufficient time for reformation and should either be quashed, the lads being placed on probation or they should be enhanced to a period which would permit of the lads being sent to a Special Institution where reformative methods could be employed to reclaim them and convert them into useful citizens. Short sentences in the case of juveniles are not only futile but positively cruel, and should be forbidden by law."

The number of habituals showed a further decline, 3,277 as against 3,735 for the previous year.

The number of floggings was 28 as compared with 35 in 1929. Fetters were imposed on 7,154 as compared with 6,120 in 1929. Fetters as a punishment were imposed in 2,073 cases as against 2,394 in the previous year.

Health.—In spite of the inevitable and serious congestion caused by the Civil Disobedience movement, the health of the prisoners was good, and the death rate which was only 9·8 per thousand compared favourably with the rate in most other provinces of India and with that in the Bombay Presidency during the preceding year which was 10·3. The death rates in other provinces were Burma 18·14; North West Frontier Province 17·53; Assam 14·61; the Punjab 13·88; Bihar and Orissa 12·03; Central Provinces 9·05; and United Provinces 8·07.

Finance and Industries.—The financial results of the year's working were good. The average net cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 121 in 1929 to Rs. 112 in 1930. The working of the jail industries was satisfactory and although sales to the public were small as a result of the political excitement and the depression in trade, the value of the articles supplied to other Departments and for the use of the jails was larger than in 1929 and a great saving was effected by supplying the clothing and bedding needed for the increased number of prisoners from the jail factories instead of by purchase in the open market. The demand for extra-mural labour was generally less than in 1929, but the Sind Convict Gang had a most successful year in this respect, not only earning greatly increased profits by their work for the Railway and the Public Works Department, but also improving the neighbourhood of their own prison by turning unhealthy marsh land into a fine garden.

CRIMINAL TRIBES

"The year has been one of fairly steady progress. There have been no big upheavals or disturbances in the settlements. In fact comparing present days with those in the early history of settlements the great contrast in the work of the settlement staff is very noticeable," says the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer in his Annual Administration Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31. "Then fights and drunkenness were very frequent occurrences and the time of the staff was occupied in keeping order and in the panchayats resulting from disturbances. Now by reason of regular habits of work and the spread of education among the younger generation the settlers have more self-respect and hence fighting is less frequent, and in most settlements we are also able to check effectively the drinking of any intoxicants. Not that the staff have less to do in consequence. They are now snowed under by an ever increasing demand for financial and other returns. Still settlements are even now not places of perpetual and uninteresting peace."

The population of all the settlements as it stood on 31st March 1931 was 8,842 as against 8,905, the figure for the last year.

During the year 179 registered persons with their 327 dependents were newly interned in the settlements from the districts and from Bombay City. Practically all of these registered persons had four or more convictions. The average number of convictions of each registered person prior to his internment in the settlement was seven. The maximum number of convictions held by any person prior to admission was 21. The type of person being admitted to settlements is gradually changing. At first most of the new comers came in gangs from the wandering criminal tribes. Though such gangs as a whole were criminal, individuals from amongst them were not very criminally minded and soon settled down to honest ways. Now the type admitted corresponds more to the recidivists belonging to other castes and hence form a more difficult problem.

One hundred and fifty-six registered persons and 414 dependents were released on license to the free colonies and 64 registered persons and 130 dependents to villages.

Employment.—Employment during the year under report was normal. The majority of the settlers were employed in spinning and weaving mills, in railway workshops and in

factories. Most of the new arrivals were sent to the Presidency Construction Settlement or to the Nira Projects Settlement, where unskilled work is available, room being made for them by transfers of some of the other settlers to settlements in the towns. From the settlements and Free Colonies, 1,835 men, 673 women and 180 half-timers are employed in spinning and weaving mills or in other factories such as the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath or in the Railway Workshops, Hubli. Moreover, coupe cutting was continued in the forests near Kambharganvi and Khanapur. The drop in the price of fuel caused difficulties in the sale of the wood; nevertheless the financial results of the working of the coupes were satisfactory.

The question of providing labour for the population of the various settlements is becoming more difficult, because with the yearly rise in the number of skilled labourers and the recent unemployment, which has rendered the supply of labour greater than the demand, the Railways and Industrial concerns are less ready to recruit labour from the members of Criminal Tribes who are at first unskilled. The department has therefore to turn more and more to canal works and agricultural settlements which, though more suited to many of the classes which are dealt with in the settlements, involve more capital outlay and depend on the extent to which Government are able to undertake new major works.

Health.—The health of the settlers and of those in the Free Colonies has been satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics. Dispensaries are attached to all the larger settlements and have been working satisfactorily. During the year the number of births in the settlements was 420 as against 199 deaths and in the Free Colonies 195 births and 96 deaths. Thus there are substantial excesses of births over deaths of 221 in the settlements and 99 in the Free Colonies. These figures bear witness to the care of the medical and nursing staff. Infant Welfare centres and school children's clinics are organised in Sholapur and Hubli settlements.

Education.—Compulsory education is made a reality in the settlements and in the attached Free Colonies. Attendance is made compulsory both for boys and girls up to the age of 13 and in the case of half-timers in mills up to the age of 15. Attendance at night school is compulsory for boys up to the age of 18 years. Classes for girls who have left school are also held in some of the settlements. Out of a total population of 8,842 in the settlements proper the number of children attending

the day and night schools are 1,772 and 283 respectively, and out of a total population of 4,982 in the Free Colonies, the corresponding numbers are 950 and 172. Thus the number of children attending day or night schools per thousand of the population is 232·4 for the settlements and 225·2 for the free colonies.

Special attention is paid to the training of the hand and eye in the settlement schools. Boys are given training in various trades. Almost all the boys of suitable ages in the settlements and Free Colonies are either Wolf Cubs or Boy Scouts or Rover Scouts and in the larger settlements many of the girls are Blue Birds or Girl Guides. There were at the close of the year 931 Boy Scouts including Wolf Cubs and 351 Girl Guides including Blue Birds.

Convictions.—During the year 160 persons from settlements or on license in Free Colonies or in villages have been convicted in 153 cases. Of these cases 88 were under the Criminal Tribes Act, 54 under the Indian Penal Code for offences against property and 11 under other Sections of the Indian Penal Code or under the Criminal Procedure Code or under other Acts.

Special Establishments.—The Women's Home attached to Hubli settlement has continued its beneficent work. During the year 38 were admitted and 33 discharged leaving 21 resident in the Home at the close of the year.

The total recurring expenditure on all settlements amounted to Rs. 3,17,000.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

THE agricultural season of 1930-31 was, on the whole, very satisfactory over a large part of the Bombay Presidency including Sind. In fact, the season was one of the best on record since the War. Of course, there were some localities where conditions were unfavourable, e.g., the East Karnatak and parts of North Gujarat. In the former area the rains were generally deficient almost throughout the *kharif* season, i.e., from June to September, with the result that great difficulty was experienced with the timely completion of the *kharif* sowings while the outturn of the crops sown also fell short of expectations. The excellent and opportune rains received in October encouraged *rabi* sowings on a fairly extensive scale but even this season was subsequently marred by deficiency or absence of rains from November onwards, by unfavourable winds and attacks of diseases such as rust on wheat and red leaf blight on cotton resulting in a reduction of yield of these important crops. In North Gujarat, as a result of the absence of rains from November onwards and the prevalence of cloudy weather late in the season, the crops suffered in places and were reduced in outturn while wheat suffered rather badly from an attack of rust and from the winter being very mild.

Gross Cropped Area.—In the Bombay Presidency proper, the gross cropped area increased by 414,000 acres from 28,718,000 acres in 1929-30 to 29,132,000 acres in 1930-31 or by 1·5 per cent. The most noticeable increases 235,000 and 168,000 acres occurred in the Deccan and Gujarat, respectively, thus reflecting the favourable nature of the sowing rains in these Divisions. There was also an increase in the Karnatak but it was very slight (+14,000 acres) while the area remained almost stationary in the Konkan Division (—3,000 acres).

Twice Cropped Area.—This showed an expansion of 167,000 acres or of 23·0 per cent. over the area of the previous year. The most marked increase was in Gujarat (+ 110,000 acres) and the Deccan (+ 71,000 acres) due to the general favourable character of the season in these Divisions. In the Karnatak and Konkan the variations were small and call for no remarks.

Net Cropped Area.—This rose from 27,993,000 acres in 1929-30 to 28,240,000 acres in 1930-31 or by 0·9 per cent. mostly in the Deccan (+ 164,000 acres) and Gujarat (+ 59,000

acres). It also increased in the Karnatak almost wholly in the Bijapur District (+ 35,000 acres) due to the excellent rains of October which stimulated extensive *rabi* sowings. The variations in the Konkan Division were insignificant.

Cropped Areas in Sind.—In Sind, on the other hand, the gross cropped area, the twice cropped area and the net cropped areas showed a considerable decline of 619,000, 68,000 and 551,000 acres, respectively, or by 11·2, 11·8 and 11·2 per cent. respectively below the previous year due to the floods in July-August and the premature fall in the river level, by the middle of September.

Cultivated and Uncultivated Area

[Area in thousands of acres]

Details	Bombay Presidency Proper			Sind		
	1930-31	1929-30	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1930-31	1929-30	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
A—Cultivated Area	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
Gross Cropped Area	29,132	28,718	+ 1·5	4,886	5,505	— 11·2
Area cropped more than once	892	725	+23·0	506	574	— 11·8
Net Area Cropped	28,240	27,993	+ 0·9	4,380	4,931	— 11·2
Current fallow	5,348	5,583	— 4·2	5,159	4,729	+ 9·1
Assessed	33,358	33,364	..	9,012	8,952	+ 0·7
Unassessed	230	212	+ 8·5	527	708	— 25·6
Total, Cultivated Area.	33,588	33,576	..	9,539	9,660	— 1·3
B—Uncultivated Area						
Available for Cultivation (Culturable Waste)	879	866	+ 1·5	5,907	5,847	+ 1·0
Not available for Cultivation — Forest.	8,380	8,472	— 1·1	737	752	— 2·0
Not available for Cultivation — Others.	5,873	5,807	+ 1·1	13,977	13,916	+ 0·4
Total, Uncultivated Area	15,132	15,145	— 0·1	20,621	20,515	+ 0·5
Total, Area	48,720	48,721	..	30,160	30,175	....

NATURE OF THE CROPS

About two-thirds of the cultivated area of the Presidency is devoted to growing food-stuffs *jowar*, *bajri*, rice, wheat and gram being the most important crops. Cotton is the largest non-food crop.

In the Bombay Presidency proper, the area under food crops, i.e., cereals, pulses, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, condiments and spices, and miscellaneous food crops increased by 1,673,000 acres or 8·7 per cent. and by 1,500,000 acres or by 7·6 per cent. as compared with the preceding year and the average, respectively. Among the *kharif* crops, *bajri* showed an appreciable increase of 843,000 acres or 26·8 per cent. and rice 63,000 acres or 3·3 per cent. due to good rains received during the early part of the season in almost the whole of the Presidency. The area under *jowar* remained practically stationary being only 0·4 per cent. below that of the previous year. Under *rabi* crops wheat and gram showed an appreciable rise over the previous year owing to the good September rains. Thus wheat showed an increase of 317,000 acres or 23·1 per cent. and gram of 108,000 acres or 21·8 per cent. over the areas occupied by these crops in the preceding year.

The area under non-food crops which comprise of tobacco, cotton and oil-seeds, showed a general decrease which amounted to 1,258,000 acres or 13·4 per cent. below the previous year but when compared with the average it showed an increase of 714,000 acres or 9·6 per cent. The most noticeable decrease in area was under cotton and tobacco which declined by 934,000 acres or 20·8 per cent. and 18,000 acres or 11·5 per cent., respectively, when compared with the previous year. The decline in area under cotton was mainly due to low prices while the deficiency of sowing rains in the East Karnatak which is a big cotton tract also contributed to this decrease. In the case of tobacco the decrease was due to more cultivation under food crops and the deficiency of sowing rains in the Kaira District.

In Sind, with the exception of rice which showed an increase of 26,000 acres or 2·1 per cent. over the previous year due to the satisfactory inundation at commencement, the area under other principal *kharif* crops, viz., *jowar* and *bajri*, was curtailed to the extent of 155,000 acres or 21·5 per cent. and 141,000 acres or 11·5 per cent., respectively, below the previous year, owing to the floods of July-August in parts of the Nawabshah, Larkana and Sukkur districts. Among *rabi* crops, wheat also declined by 83,000 acres or 12·3 per cent. below the last year owing to floods in July and August and

premature fall in the river level by the middle of September. However, gram which is mostly grown in North Sind had favourable sowing conditions and the area under it increased by 41,000 acres or 17·7 per cent. over the previous year.

Cropped Area

[Area in thousands of acres (i.e. 000 omitted)]

Crops	Bombay Presidency Proper			Sind		
	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage by which area in 1930-31 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) that in 1929-30	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage by which area in 1930-31 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) that in 1929-30
I—Food Crops	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
(*a*) Cereals and Pulses—						
Jowari ..	8,667	8,627	— 0·4	721	566	—21·5
Bajri ..	3,145	3,988	+26·8	1,231	1,090	—11·5
Rice ..	1,928	1,991	+ 3·3	1,243	1,269	+ 2·1
Wheat ..	1,374	1,691	+23·1	677	594	—12·3
Gram ..	495	603	+21·8	232	273	+17·7
Others ..	3,439	3,602	+ 4·7	276	302	+ 9·4
Total, Cereals and Pulses.	19,048	20,502	+ 7·6	4,380	4,094	— 6·5
(*b*) Sugarcane ..	64	62	— 3·1	2	3	+50·0
(*c*) Other Food Crops*..	190	411	+116·3	52	54	+ 3·8
Total, Food Crops ..	19,302	20,975	+ 8·7	4,434	4,151	— 6·4
II—Non-Food Crops						
(*a*) Tobacco ..	157	139	—11·5	4	6	+50·0
(*b*) Oil-seeds ..	1,651	1,578	— 4·4	535	291	—45·6
(*c*) Cotton ..	4,484	3,550	—20·8	320	280	—12·5
(*d*) Other Non-Food Crops† ..	3,124	2,891	— 7·5	212	158	—25·5
Total, Non-Food Crops.	9,416	8,158	—13·4	1,071	735	—31·4
Total, Crops ..	28,718	29,133	+ 1·4	5,505	4,886	—11·2

* These include "Condiments and Spices," "Fruits and Vegetables" and "Miscellaneous Food Crops."

† These include "Dyes," "Drugs and Narcotics" excluding tobacco and fibres excluding cotton which has been separately noted; "Fodder" and "Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops."

The detailed remarks below explain the variations under the principal crops.

Jowar and Bajri.—The area under *jowar* remained practically stationary, the decrease being of about only 40,000 acres or 0·4 per cent. when compared with the previous year's area although the area increased by 725,000 acres over the average in the Bombay Presidency proper. The area under *bajri* in the Presidency proper generally increased to the extent of 843,000 acres over the previous year but declined by 251,000 acres when compared with the average. The increase in area under *bajri* was most marked in the Deccan and amounted to 611,000 acres over the last year's area in this Division alone, the expansion in area being due to favourable early rains.

In Sind the area under both these crops decreased. The area under *jowar* fell by 155,000 acres when compared with the previous year and by 32,000 acres when compared with the average, whereas in the case of *bajri* it showed a decline of 141,000 acres when compared with the preceding year and an increase of 61,000 acres when compared with the normal. The decrease in area under *jowar* and *bajri* in the Province is partly due to more area being taken up by rice which the cultivators were induced to sow owing to the favourable early inundation and partly to the flood conditions in July-August which hampered sowing under these crops in flooded areas.

Rice.—The area under rice in the Bombay Presidency proper showed a rise of 63,000 acres or 3·3 per cent. over the previous year.

In Sind the area under this crop extended by 26,000 acres or by 2·1 per cent. over the preceding year as a result of favourable inundation in the beginning of the season.

Wheat.—In the Bombay Presidency proper the area under wheat increased by 317,000 acres or by 23·1 per cent. over the previous year.

In Sind, on the other hand, the area under wheat decreased by 83,000 acres or by 12·3 per cent. below the previous year. The decrease was general in all the districts of the Province owing to early and abrupt subsidence of the canals in September.

Oil-seeds.—The area under oil-seeds in the Bombay Presidency proper decreased by 73,000 acres or by 4·4 per cent. below the previous year but increased by 696,000 acres or by 78·9 per cent. when compared with the average.

In Sind also the area under oil-seeds decreased by 244,000 acres or by 45·6 per cent. and by 66,000 acres or 18·5 per cent. when compared with the previous year and with the average, respectively.

Groundnut.—The area under groundnut decreased by 68,000 acres in the Bombay Presidency proper when compared with the last year due to lower trend of prices prevailing in the market and the generally unfavourable season in East Karnatak.

Cotton.—The area under cotton in the Bombay Presidency proper showed a reduction of 934,000 acres or 20·8 per cent. and 310,000 acres or 8·0 per cent. when compared with the previous year and the average, respectively. The reduction in area was general throughout the Presidency proper being mainly due to low prices and the unfavourable character of the late rains in North Gujarat and East Karnatak.

In Sind there was also a decrease of 40,000 acres or 12·5 per cent. when compared with the previous year.

Sugarcane.—The area under this crop in the Bombay Presidency proper remained generally stationary having decreased only by 2,000 acres from 64,000 acres in the year 1929-30 to 62,000 acres during the year under report.

Tobacco.—The area under this crop decreased by 18,000 acres or 11·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year in the Bombay Presidency proper. A large decrease occurred in the Kaira District in Gujarat (—32,000 acres) due to unfavourable sowing rains in the District. Against this there was an increase in the Karnatak of 10,000 acres and in the Deccan of 5,000 acres.

In Sind tobacco occupied an insignificant position and does not deserve special mention.

Fruits and Vegetables.—These showed an expansion in area of 26,000 acres in the Presidency proper, due to favourable nature of the season.

Irrigated Area

In the Bombay Presidency proper the area irrigated showed a decrease of 58,000 acres or 5·3 per cent. below the previous year having decreased from 1,089,000 acres in 1929-30 to 1,031,000 acres during the year under report.

In Sind, the irrigated area decreased by 311,000 acres or 9·1 per cent. below the preceding year, the area having decreased

from 3,425,000 acres in the previous year to 3,114,000 during the year under report.

[Area in thousands of acres]

Details	Bombay Presidency Proper			Sind		
	1930-31	1929-30	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent.	1930-31	1929-30	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) per cent.
A—Area Irrigated	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
Irrigated from Government Canals ..	224	215	+ 4·2	2,985	3,156	— 5·4
Irrigated from Private Canals ..	73	69	+ 5·8	11	10	+ 10·0
Irrigated from Wells ..	580	646	—10·2	42	44	— 4·5
Irrigated from Tanks .	125	126	— 0·8	..	..	..
Irrigated from other sources ..	29	33	—12·1	76	215	— 64·7
Total, A—Area Irrigated ..	1,031	1,089	— 5·3	3,114	3,425	— 9·1
B—Crops Irrigated						
Rice ..	197	188	+ 4·8	1,269	1,243	+ 2·1
Wheat ..	160	158	+ 1·3	362	384	— 5·7
Barley ..	12	14	—14·3	4	6	— 33·3
Jowari ..	263	296	—11·1	462	545	— 15·2
Bajri ..	47	45	+ 4·4	478	577	— 17·2
Maize ..	25	28	—10·7	3	4	— 25·0
Other Cereals and Pulses ..	90	80	+12·5	202	195	+ 3·6
Sugarcane ..	61	63	— 3·2	3	2	+ 50·0
Other Food Crops .	148	137	+ 8·0	51	114	— 55·3
Cotton ..	16	36	—55·6	280	319	— 12·2
Other Non-food Crops ..	154	179	—14·0	214	282	— 24·1
Total, B—Crops Irrigated ..	1,173	1,224	— 4·2	3,328	3,671	— 9·3

Note.—The difference in totals A and B is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

BOMBAY, 1930-31

Outturn of Crops

Division	Area in thousands of acres			Outturn in thousands of Tons		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Gujarat ..	2,325	2,089	2,545	734	542	641
Deccan ..	10,713	10,736	11,316	2,103	1,743	2,173
Karnatak ..	4,488	4,622	5,034	993	941	914
Konkan ..	1,598	1,601	1,607	686	665	682
Total, Bombay Presidency ..	19,124	19,048	20,502	4,516	3,891	4,410
Sind ..	3,616	4,380	4,094	905	984	778
Grand Total ..	22,740	23,428	24,596	5,421	4,875	5,188

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

The season under review was on the whole very satisfactory over a large part of the Bombay Presidency and Sind except in certain parts such as the East Karnatak and portions of North Gujarat.

The most outstanding feature of the year was the very low prices of all the agricultural produce prevailing throughout the Presidency including Sind. This slump in prices, which set in by about May 1930, was emphatic by the time the *kharif* harvest began to come into the market, i.e., about November 1930, and became almost crushing by May 1931 when the *rabi* produce of the previous year (1930) arrived in the market. This sudden permanent (or at least long-term) fall in the prices of agricultural produce is probably unparalleled in the economic history of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bombay Presidency Proper

FEATURES OF THE YEAR

The year 1930-31 must be written down as having provided one of the most satisfactory agricultural seasons since the War, if all parts of the Presidency and both seasons are lumped together. Of course there were some localities where

conditions were unfavourable, notably the Dharwar District where the cotton crop was a poor one.

There were no great physical catastrophes in the form of famine, floods or plagues, although the disease, called Rhyzoctonia bataticola, turned an otherwise bumper rabi jowar crop, in the East Deccan, into a moderate crop.

The outstanding feature of the year took another form. This was the world-wide economic crisis which struck a devastating blow at the agriculture of the Bombay Presidency. A slump set in about May 1930 and became crushing by the winter of 1930 when the *kharif* crop began to come on to the market. Hence, although crop-outturns were good, income was small owing to the slump in prices.

Cotton.—When the price of cotton fell to Rs. 200 per candy for Broach it was freely asserted that the crop was being sold at below cost price and there was some mental speculation upon the probability of the next season's crop shrinking to relatively small dimensions. This has not happened. The early estimates of the India cotton area of 1931-32 put the aggregate at only some six per cent. below the 1930-31 figure. The area of the early crop in the Bombay Presidency is estimated to be 2½ per cent. above the corresponding figure of 1930-31.

Groundnut.—The 1930-31 crop was sold at a figure of Rs. 8 to 10 per *palla* in Khandesh and Rs. 7 to 10 per *palla* in Satara and it is significant to record that in spite of this tremendous fall in prices the early estimates of the 1931-32 crop put the groundnut area at only about 18 per cent. below the area of 1930-31 in the Bombay Presidency.

Gold.—An impressive rural economic feature of the year has been the call made on the savings of the people which take the form of precious metals. Thus it is reported that 40,000 tolas of gold were despatched from Jalgaon to Bombay in July last. At the annual general meeting of the Imperial Bank of India, which was held in Bombay in August, it was stated that some nine crores of rupees of gold had flowed into the Mint during the preceding six months.

Organisation.—One of the great handicaps of agriculture, as compared with other great interests, is the lack of organisation among agriculturists. It is, however, gratifying to observe that there is a growing tendency for sections of the industry to take up the question of organised action. In addition to the Presidency Cattle-Breeding and Dairy-Farming Association and Presidency Poultry Association, the year under report witnessed the formation of the Bombay Presidency Fruit

Growers' Association. The scope for useful work open to the latter body cannot be exaggerated; and in the Association's appeal for members the following significant information is vouchsafed :—

(*a*) seventy-one per cent. of the retail price of fruit is taken by the middlemen ;
(*b*) eighteen per cent. is absorbed in freight etc. ; and
(*c*) eleven per cent. only goes into the pocket of the producer.

The Department received substantial financial assistance from three external sources, namely the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Sir Sassoon David Trust and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. A new potential source of finance for research arose out of the Report of the Hides Cess Enquiry Committee, dated 4th February 1930. This Committee has recommended that—

(1) a cess at the rate of 1 per cent. should be levied on the value of exported hides, which cess is estimated to bring in Rs. 7·33 lakhs per annum ; and
(2) a Statutory Committee should be set up to administer this cess on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The main object of these recommendations appears to be to finance research and instruction on behalf of the Leather and Tanning Industries.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Canal Irrigation.—Government have invested Rs. 10·85 crores in supplying the Deccan with canal irrigation but owing to lack of agricultural development Government incurs an annual loss of half a crore of rupees on this investment, apart from indirect returns. In order to promote sound and stable agricultural development in the canal tracts it seems necessary for Government to formulate a comprehensive policy of development which will embrace, *inter alia*, provision for assisting the agriculturist under finance, promotion of agricultural industries, colonization, technical propaganda and services, particularly agricultural and drainage. Successful irrigation farming on black soil demands a liberal supply of organic manure, of which animal dung is the most usual form. Hence a thriving livestock industry should always be fostered in a canal tract. It may take the form of dairying or sheep-farming or cattle-rearing or something else according to circumstances.

The establishment of Sugar-Industry on the Deccan Canals is worthy of very serious consideration because sugarcane is peculiarly well adapted for cultivation in the Deccan, but the market for gul (raw-sugar) appears to be decidedly limited. In view of the 15 years protective duty on sugar recently recommended by the Tariff Board there seems to be an unique opportunity for promoting this industry.

There is another industry, namely Fruit, which has great potential importance. There are about half a dozen fruits which grow sufficiently well in the Deccan to provide the foundation of a big fruit industry. These include the mango, the citrus-group, the banana and the grape-vine. Of these perhaps the sour-lime is the most immediately promising large-scale commercial proposition, because it provides the raw material of Swadeshi lime-juice for which there appears to be a huge potential market in India.

There is a huge field on the new canals for teaching the jirayat farmers how to prepare their lands for irrigation by suitable levelling and laying-out and secondly in the practical art of how to grow irrigated crops. With the aid of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research an important scheme of Agricultural Research is being launched on the Nira Right Bank Canal and it is anticipated that the new knowledge brought to light will materially supplement the improvements already in the hands of the Department of Agriculture.

Field Embankments.—Tal-making is a long established custom but a careful study shows that the execution is very unscientific. Thus faulty alignments are taken and waste weirs are located at the wrong sites. The Department employs four officers, called Bunding Officers, for assisting the public to construct embankments on scientific lines.

Dry-Farming.—The other operation of causing the water to become absorbed through the application of suitable tillage methods constitutes what is known as Dry-Farming. The Department has a small Research Station where this subject is being scientifically investigated and already it has been found possible to apply some of the results to practice in the country-side.

A common complaint against Indian produce in foreign markets is its lack of purity and standardisation, not to mention adulteration. There can be no doubt that Indian produce does fetch a substantially lower price than it need do even in the Indian market because of these defects.

In recent years vigorous action has been taken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee to ensure that important trade types of cotton shall be grown in bulk in pure condition and be marketed free from admixture. To this end the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, have been put on the statute book. In this way the Bombay Department of Agriculture has been able to bring about the establishment of seven protected cotton zones. By this means it is hoped to raise the reputation of the tracts concerned and to secure better prices for the grower owing to the buyers' greater confidence.

Marketing reforms.—The report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India laid great stress upon the need for improving the marketing of agricultural produce. The chief effort so far made in this Presidency has been the passing of the Bombay Cotton Markets Act (1927) which provides for the establishment of regulated cotton markets. Accordingly the first regulated cotton market in the Bombay Presidency was brought into existence at Dhulia in the year under report, and as a result of the goodwill of the Dhulia cotton merchants it was possible to give this new type of market an excellent start.

Provision of Fodder.—One of the least satisfactory features of the rural economy of India is the inadequate feeding of the cattle. It is gratifying, however, to be able to record that in the last few years where premium bulls have been getting good stock there is a distinct improvement in the feeding of the improved cattle. In connection with the fodder problem the Forest Department render a valuable service in protecting zones into which live-stock are admitted for an almost nominal fee.

Boring.—During the past 22 years the Department has conducted boring operations primarily to augment the well-water supply. During this period over 2 lakhs of feet have been bored and over 3 million gallons of water per hour have been tapped.

Ploughing.—Some years ago the Department gave a very full demonstration of steam ploughing in the Dharwar District where it is estimated there are 600,000 acres of grass-bound land and where the people pay large sums of money to labourers who laboriously dig the land to a considerable depth. In the year under report the Department has been collaborating with the Burma Shell Company to show the possibilities of tractor ploughing for such land.

Services rendered to the Public

SEED OF NEW AND IMPROVED CROPS

Cotton.—In the Karnatak the improved strain of cotton which is being introduced in the Kumpta-Cotton tract has been given the name of Jayawant (Victorious) because of its valuable character of resistance to wilt disease. For this reason it has superseded the cotton known as Dharwar I, which formerly held the field. Jayawant cotton has a good staple being deemed fit for spinning 38 counts warp by the Director of the Matunga Cotton Technological Laboratory against 30 counts in the case of standard Kumpta cotton. The ginning percentage of Jayawant is 28 per cent. against 25 in the case of Kumpta cotton. As regards field-performance Jayawant gives an outturn of 545 lbs. of seed-cotton per acre against 504 lbs. yielded by Kumpta cotton as judged from the average results of three years on Dharwar farm and an outturn of 298 lbs. against 255 lbs. obtained in the District during the same period. The other important cotton in the Karnatak is Dharwar-American and the improved strain evolved by the Department is known as Gadag I. It is much more resistant to " red-leaf-blight " than ordinary Dharwar-American.

Rice.—Seed operations with rice are mainly located in the Konkan which has been divided for this purpose into three principal tracts, each of which is further sub-divided into three zones. The new system of seed distribution introduced in 1928-29 consists in appointing 10 registered seed-growers per taluka per season. Improved seed is supplied to each registered seed-grower at half the market rates. In the year 1930-31 the Department gave out about 20,000 lbs. of improved strains to its registered seed-growers in Thana and Kolaba, about 4,600 lbs. in Ratnagiri and about 16,000 lbs. in Kanara. Similar work on a smaller scale is in progress with wheat, groundnuts, jowar bajri and nagli.

Oil Seeds.—The Department has introduced Spanish peanuts and Japanese Small which now constitute the principal groundnut crop in Khandesh and the Panch Mahals.

Seed-grading.—The advantages to be derived from the grading of seed, especially jowar seed, are becoming widely appreciated. This is a very simple operation which can be done by hand-sieves. The average increase in yield of the jowar crop from graded seed distributed over a large area was 32 per cent. in the case of the grain and 15 per cent. in the case of the Kadbi.

Premium Bulls.—There is a great demand for premium bulls especially those which are bred at Chharodi. There were 78 premium bulls working in the Intensive Breeding Zones on the 1st July 1931 under the control of the Live Stock Expert. In addition there were 14 premium bulls working in the rest of the Presidency under the control of the Deputy Directors of Agriculture.

Poultry.—The poultry industry, in the aggregate, represents a very important branch of agriculture in Bombay Presidency, and it is satisfactory to note that improvements are becoming visible. For example one can see cross-bred birds in almost all parts of the Presidency.

Crop-Protection.—The pig menace makes it very risky to grow certain types of crops such as groundnuts, and the value of fencing is now widely recognised. A special pig-killing officer has been appointed for some years and his services have been much appreciated by the public.

In certain parts deer caused great havoc to standing crops and certain Taluka Development Associations continued to fight this pest under the Department's guidance.

Anti-Jowar-Smut Treatments.—The work of steeping or dusting jowar-seed as a preventive of smut disease was continued mainly through the Revenue Department and the Taluka Development Associations. Packets of copper sulphate and sulphur dust were distributed in several parts.

A research scheme has been conducted at Ratnagiri in connection with mango blight and its prevention. A successful method of dusting the trees with fine sulphur powder has been worked out, which protects the crop, in large measure, from this disease.

The Potato crop is subject to the attacks of several insect pests. One of the most serious is known as the potato moth. This pest can be controlled by fumigating the seed before planting.

Spraying or dusting was also adopted in the case of grapes by the Nasik grape-growers and figs by the Saswad fig-growers.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

As a result of the recommendations in the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and the existence of financing Bodies like the Sir Sassoon David Trust, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, public attention has been directed towards the fundamental importance of agricultural research as the basis

for the advancement of Agriculture in this country. In this atmosphere it has been found comparatively easy for the Bombay Department of Agriculture to promote several important Research Schemes.

Sugarcane.—This is a big scheme having for its main objective the production of cane at a much lower price than has hitherto been prevailing so as to render it possible for Peninsular India to produce sugar for the Indian market in competition with the North of India, and ultimately in competition with foreign cane-sugar producing countries like Java.

Virus Diseases.—For some years past certain crops have been found attacked by a devastating disease or group of diseases of a very obscure character. Notably among these crops are sugarcane, tobacco and chillies. The scheme which has recently been sanctioned will be financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and conducted at Poona by this Department.

Cotton Bollworm.—This research has now been completed. It has been ascertained that the spotted bollworm cannot exist in the absence of living cotton plants and certain other plants. It is, therefore, believed that the pest can be eliminated by destroying all such plants during the off-season.

Crop-Breeding Cotton.—The two best cottons so far evolved at Surat are known by the registered numbers of " 1027 A.L.F." and " 1 A".

At Viramgam the most promising cotton so far evolved is known as " Wagad 8 ". This is a straight selection from local Wagad.

Rice.—Work is in progress at four centres, namely Karjat, Ratnagiri, Kumpta and Mugad. The most important breeding station however is Karjat in Kolaba District.

At Karjat the two best " late " strains so far evolved are " K. 42 " and " K. 266 ", while among the Early strains " K. 401 " continued to do well and gave a slightly higher yield than the established strains " K. 79 " and " K. 184 ". At Kumpta in the Jadda variety the strain " No. 1061" has continued to yield better than the local rice ; while in the Maskati variety the strain " No. 1315 " appears to be the best.

At Mugad (Dharwar District) the promising strains have yielded from 13 to 25 per cent. more than local in careful trials.

At Ratnagiri in the Patani variety the strain " No. 6 " again did well, yielding 15 per cent. more than the local Patani in a replication test.

Wheat.—The most important wheat tract in the Bombay Presidency is Nasik-Khandesh. In fact about 25 per cent. of the entire Presidency wheat crop is located in the Nasik District. Work has been mainly confined to the Bansi variety. The two most promising strains appear to be 806 and 809.

Strains 162 and 168 appear to be suitable for West Khandesh, while strain 224 appears to be suitable for East Khandesh, and it has been decided to multiply the seed of 168 and 224 for distribution.

Other Crops.—Breeding operations are also in progress on Jowar, Bajri, Castors and Groundnuts.

Cattle-breeding.—The production of premium bulls is being carried on at four principal centres : Chharodi in Ahmedabad District ; Surat in Surat District ; Bankapur in Dharwar District and Kandivlee in Thana District. At Chharodi and Surat the breed is Kankrej and excellent bulls are being produced. The best cow (Ravti) at Chharodi yielded over 5,000 lbs. of milk in 279 days, while two others exceeded 4,500 lbs. At Bankapur the breed is Amrit Mahal and the strength of the herd is about 150 head of stock.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The new seed-drill has been further improved in the year under report. A new Winnower which is now fitted with sieves to deal with Bajri, Jowar, Rice and Wheat was put through exhaustive trials in some villages of East Khandesh. Some 20,000 lbs. of jowar bhusa was winnowed at a cost of Re. 0-2-7 per 1,000 lbs. of clean grain. The quality of the produce was very good and commanded a premium of 12½ per cent. The time required to winnow 1,000 lbs. of jowar grain was one hour.

Similar research is in progress on harrows, hoes, ploughs and a groundnut harvester, while a cotton stalk extractor has been receiving special attention.

The problem of Mechanical Cultivation has attracted much attention in recent years, but tractors have been mainly designed for American and European conditions, and it is found that they stand in need of many improvements for adaptation to Indian conditions.

AGRICULTURAL PROPAGANDA

The Department is ever on the look-out for ways and means of securing non-official assistance in promoting its propaganda. The principal non-official agencies which are undertaking agricultural propaganda such as crop-protection, agricultural show, seed-grading, supplying of seeds and other requisites,

loans for land improvement, etc., etc. are (1) Taluka Development Associations, (2) District Local Boards, (3) Co-operative Societies, (4) Village Schoolmasters, (5) Business Firms and (6) Individual agriculturists.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Poona College of Agriculture.—This institution has now been in existence for 23 years, and the work went on smoothly and successfully. This college attracts a large number of applications from students outside the Bombay Presidency, but the number of such students admitted is limited to 10 per cent. The total number of students admitted during the year was 105 out of 160 who applied. Fifty-three obtained their B.Ag. out of 71 who appeared.

The Vernacular Agricultural School at Devihosur completed its seventeenth year when there were 36 boys on the roll. There were 127 applications for admission in the year under report.

The Vernacular Agricultural School at Dhulia is also doing good work.

Vernacular Agricultural Education has suffered heavily under the Retrenchment Axe in the year under report when three out of a total of six schools were closed ; these were Godhra, Surat and Jambul.

FINANCE

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 17,84,896 as against Rs. 18,63,860 in 1929-30. The receipts of the Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,62,416 as against Rs. 2,85,750 in 1929-30. Owing to the grave financial crisis brought about by economic and political forces the resources of the Department have been materially reduced under the Retrenchment Axe.

Subsidies were received from the Indian Central Cotton Committee to the amount of Rs. 1,23,641 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,15,930 and Rs. 32,820 from the Sir Sassoon David Trustees.

Sind

The year under report witnessed the establishment of an independent Agricultural Department in Sind in charge of a Chief Agricultural Officer responsible for research and investigation into the problems associated with perennial irrigation under the Lloyd Barrage Project and for the organisation and execution of agricultural and propaganda services throughout the whole of Sind. Previous to the appointment of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, the work

of the Agricultural Department in Sind, with the exception of the Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand, was in charge of a Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, under the general supervision of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Crop Conditions.—On account of the early and rapid rise of the river, the sowings of kharif crops were carried out in good time and, except in the flooded areas, yields were satisfactory. In many places early sown crops suffered considerably from grass-hopper attack and the jowar crop was badly damaged by stem-borer. There was practically no damage by locusts. In the flooded areas rabi operations commenced early and large areas of wheat and oilseeds were sown. In the Jamrao tract moist humid conditions and high temperatures towards the end of the season favoured insect and fungoid attack on the cotton crop in which the deshi variety of cotton suffered most. In most areas with the exception of certain parts of Lower Sind, rainfall was scanty and fodder was accordingly short. In the Upper Sind rice-growing tracts, the crop suffered badly from " rati " disease especially where sowings had been delayed. In the flooded areas malaria and other fevers resulting from the floods were prevalent and, owing to shortage of agricultural labour on this account, rabi operations were prolonged.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Consequent upon the recommendations of the Advisory Committee of 1923 appointed by Government to consider the development of the Agricultural Department in Sind, a central experimental station was established at Sakrand. The scientific work of the Station was confined to three sections, Chemical, Botanical and Agricultural. In addition, a small physiological section financed by grants from the Indian Central Cotton Committee, has been established. Research work on the rice crop is being carried out at the Government Farm, Larkana, in the centre of the rice-growing area of Upper Sind.

During the past ten years, the area under cotton cultivation in Sind averaged slightly over 300,000 acres with an average annual outturn of about 100,000 bales. With the full development of perennial irrigation under the Lloyd Barrage and Canal Systems, it is anticipated that the cotton acreage will expand to 750,000 acres and may even reach 1,000,000. Similarly it is anticipated that the present area under wheat will also increase fourfold. Rice-breeding work was being

carried on at the Government Farm, Larkana, and attention has been concentrated on the production of improved and high-yielding varieties, suitable for cultivation under existing conditions of irrigation. Approximately 5½ lakhs of acres are cultivated annually in Sind under kharif jowar, largely in the Northern districts. Under perennial irrigation a considerable increase in this area is anticipated in view of the increased demand for grain for human consumption and of fodder for work animals. A collection of different varieties of oilseed and pulse crops, e.g. groundnuts, sesame, sun-flower, castor, niger-seed, beans etc. was made from different parts of India and sown at the Station in order to study their growth and outturn under post-barrage conditions in Sind. Certain of the varieties obtained have grown remarkably well and promise to give valuable and profitable crops.

NOTE ON THE WEATHER

I. *The period April and May 1930.*—The total rainfall of the period was in moderate to large defect in Sind, Gujarat and the Konkan. In the Bombay Deccan, the rainfall of April was in large defect but that of May was in slight excess. Averaged over the months the temperature did not differ appreciably from the normal in any of the sub-divisions.

II. *The monsoon period, June to September 1930.*—The monsoon broke weakly on the west coast south of Bombay on June 8 and extended to Bombay on the 10th. It strengthened in the Konkan on June 13, extended into the Deccan by the 16th and into Gujarat in the course of the next three days. Rainfall was generally in excess in June; in July it was above normal in Sind and Gujarat and in defect in the Konkan. During August it was in moderate to large defect throughout the Presidency, while in September the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan recorded a large excess, and Sind a large defect. Maximum temperature was below normal in Sind and Gujarat in July.

The following table gives the actual rainfall and its percentage departure from normal in each of the sub-divisions for the whole season :—

	Season June to September	
	Actual rainfall	Percentage departure from normal
Sind	5·66	− 3
Gujarat	32·76	+ 7
Konkan	103·01	+ 2
Bombay Deccan	25·59	+ 6

III. *The retreating monsoon period October to December.*—The total rainfall of October was in large excess in Gujarat, in slight to moderate excess in the Konkan and Bombay Deccan. During November excess was recorded in the Bombay Deccan and a large defect elsewhere. December rainfall did not appreciably differ from normal in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Gujarat. In Sind the weather was practically dry throughout the season. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in December in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

IV. *The period January to March 1931.*—During January the weather was dry in the Presidency except for a few light falls of rain in Sind on the 22nd and 23rd. In the month of March a few falls of rain occurred in Sind. Scattered thundershowers occurred in the Deccan between the 21st and 24th. The season was much drier than usual throughout the Presidency. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the Konkan in January and in the Bombay Deccan in February.

PRICES

RETAIL PRICES

The downward tendency in the retail prices of foodstuffs which was noticeable during the last quarter of 1929-30 became much more pronounced during the year 1930-31. The fall in prices was particularly heavy in foodgrains and gul but the variations in rice were less than in the case of other cereals. The drop in the retail prices of other foodstuffs lagged considerably behind the drop in the prices of agricultural produce although the prices of milk, ghee, potatoes, onions and cocoanut oil recorded a large decrease at most of the district headquarter towns in Sind.

There were no purely local causes to account for this all-round slump in prices which was chiefly due to the heavy trade depression all over the world and the general drop in world prices and partly to the good harvests during the year under review.

Northern Division.—All the districts in this Division reported a substantial decrease in the prices of foodstuffs. In Broach, the prices of foodstuffs dropped considerably as the year advanced and continued to remain at a low level till the end of the year. The price of cotton—the chief crop of the District—reached such a low level that the agriculturists' incomes were seriously depleted and they were inclined to replace cotton by

food and fodder crops. In Halol and Kalol in the Panchmahals District the agriculturists who mainly depend upon the money crops of cotton and ground-nuts were reported to have been hit very badly. In the Thana District, there was a marked fall in the prices of the staple foodgrains (rice and nagli) due partly to two successive favourable seasons and large stocks left over from previous years. The prices of other necessaries of life such as firewood and charcoal declined to some extent but there was no appreciable difference in the prices of garden crops such as plantains, betel-leaves, etc.

Central Division.—There was an abnormal fall in the prices of staple foodgrains in all the districts in this Division. The agricultural season was reported to be good and the stagnant state of business and the consequent diminished demand from abroad brought down the prices considerably. The prices of the principal foodgrains began to fall heavily at Ahmednagar and Poona from October and November 1930 respectively. At Dhulia, foodgrains and clean cotton recorded a heavy fall owing to better outturn and good supply of the crops from the surrounding districts but the price of sugar rose on account of insufficient supply from outside. In Poona and Nasik Districts the general fall in prices considerably affected the economic condition of the agriculturists. In Satara, the fodder supply was sufficient throughout the year, the price of *Kadbi* ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per 100 sheaves. The price of jowari at Sholapur recorded a big drop during 1930-31 as compared with the previous year.

Southern Division.—All the districts in the Southern Division also reported an appreciable decrease in the prices of foodgrains. In Bijapur, the price of cotton went down considerably and the agriculturists realised little profits and in consequence suffered much. It was reported from Dharwar that the fall in the prices of grains and of cotton had greatly depressed both the rentals and the selling prices of lands and had tended to reduce the purchasing power of the *rayats*. In Kanara, there was a marked decline in the price of spices which are the indigenous products of the district. The prices of cocoanuts, cardamom, pepper and betel-nuts mostly declined owing to the dull markets in Bombay and other trade centres. The price of rice straw in the Kolaba District ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per hundred bundles as against Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in the previous year, the rise being due to insufficient supply.

Sind.—The general fall in the prices of foodstuffs which was noticeable in all the Sind Districts during 1929-30 became

more intense during the year under review. This state of affairs though beneficial from the point of view of the consumers told heavily upon the producers, particularly the agriculturist class whose financial condition was already unsound and Government had to remit land revenue wherever necessary, e.g. the remission in Larkana amounted to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Kharif and 25 per cent. in Rabi. The money market was reported to be tight and business very dull with the result that the harvested grain was lying with the agriculturists. There was a marked fall in the price of *Kadbi* at Hyderabad and Karachi.

The following table gives the unweighted index numbers of the retail prices of six foodgrains and eleven other food articles in each of the Divisions in the Presidency for the years 1929-30 and 1930-31:—

UNWEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF SEVENTEEN FOOD ARTICLES IN EACH OF THE DIVISIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEARS 1929-30 AND 1930-31 WITH THE AVERAGE PRICES DURING 1926-27 = 100

(*Note.*—The prices used in compiling the Index Numbers are those given in the Bombay Government Gazette and are for the grades most commonly used by persons of the clerical class in receipt of not more than Rs. 50 per mensem.)

Articles	Northern Division		Central Division		Southern Division		Sind		Bombay City	
	Index Nos. for		Index Nos. for		Index Nos. for		Index Nos. for		Index Nos. for	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Rice ..	89	80	91	80	88	77	90	63	120	93
Wheat ..	91	74	86	68	79	67	91	57	109	74
Jowari ..	88	67	97	66	94	73	97	69	102	83
Bajri ..	98	73	99	73	95	72	93	61	103	79
Gram ..	102	94	114	87	119	97	125	73	117	85
Turdal ..	93	86	103	87	102	91	104	87	103	88
Sugar (refined) ..	76	74	79	75	79	75	81	77	87	79
Sugar (raw) ..	91	79	112	86	100	80	86	80	96	80
Tea ..	99	91	94	89	92	88	102	102	98	98
Salt ..	100	102	95	94	105	99	98	94	96	78
Beef ..	100	96	100	100	75	80	99	98	89	82
Mutton ..	101	98	85	87	91	89	93	91	79	78
Milk ..	90	85	98	92	99	94	99	84	100	95
Ghee ..	95	87	96	88	96	89	97	79	96	96
Potatoes ..	84	72	78	72	88	81	98	74	92	91
Onions ..	74	61	56	56	71	62	129	81	61	61
Cocoanut oil ..	93	75	92	85	89	78	97	81	98	92

Working Class Cost of Living.—Taking the prices in July 1914 = 100 the weighted index number of retail prices of the six foodgrains included in the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City averaged 103 in 1930-31 as against 128 in 1929-30. The "Other food" index number declined from 173 to 163 during the same period. The cost of living index number stood at 147* in 1929-30 and was 129 in 1930-31. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 = 100 declined from 95 in 1929-30 to 83 in 1930-31 while the Sholapur working class cost of living index with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 = 100 was 86 in 1930-31 as against 102 in 1929-30 :—

Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur by Groups

Groups	Bombay (Prices in July 1914 = 100)		Ahmedabad (Average prices from August 1926 to July 1927 = 100)		Sholapur (Average prices from February 1927 to January 1928 = 100)	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
Food ..	145	125	93	75	102	80
Fuel and lighting ..	143	142	98	92	109	111
Clothing ..	154	131	97	88	92	81
House-rent ..	170*	158	100	102	100	100
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	100	100	105	86
Cost of Living ..	147*	129	95	83	102	86

*Revised figures.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The wholesale prices index number for Bombay City stood at 119 in 1930-31 as against 142 in 1929-30. The "All food" and "All non-foods" index numbers recorded a fall of 34 and 18 points respectively, the most noticeable decreases being of 43 points in Cereals, 36 points in Pulses, 45 points in Oilseeds and 44 points in Raw cotton. The variations in the index

numbers of the different groups included in the Bombay wholesale prices index number are set out in the following table :—

Group Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Bombay City

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1929-30	Annual average for 1930-31	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1930-31 over or below 1929-30
Cereals	144	101	— 43
Pulses	138	102	— 36
Sugar	131	117	— 14
Other Food	167	143	— 24
All Food	146	112	— 34
Oilseeds	143	98	— 45
Cotton—Raw	126	82	— 44
Cotton—Manufactures	165	151	— 14
Other Textiles	108	92	— 16
Hides and Skins	154	152	— 2
Metals	135	124	— 11
Other raw and manufactured articles ..	134	131	— 3
All Non-foods	141	123	— 18
All Articles	142	119	— 23

At Broach, there was a marked fall in the price of cotton from Rs. 110 to Rs. 60 per *bhar* as against Rs. 180 per *bhar* in the previous year. The wholesale price of paddy in Kolaba ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 as against Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 per *khandi* in the previous year, the fall being due to smaller demand from places of export such as Bombay, Ratnagiri and Malabar and to large imports of the cheaper Rangoon rice.

There was a fall of 25 points in the Karachi wholesale prices index number for 1930-31 as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the changes in the food, non-food and general index numbers of wholesale prices in Karachi :—

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Karachi

(July 1914 = 100)

Groups	Annual average for 1929-30	Annual average for 1930-31	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in points in 1930-31 over or below 1929-30
Food	127	96	— 31
Non-food	129	108	— 21
General	128	103	— 25

MOFUSSIL LABOUR AND WAGES

The purchasing power of the rupee based on the Working Class Cost of Living Index for Bombay City, taken at 16 annas for the pre-war year, increased from 10 as. 9 ps. in the year 1929 to 11 as. 8 ps. during the year 1930. This is due to the fact that the Cost of Living Index Number which during the year 1929 had never been below 147 was considerably below that level during the year 1930, except in the month of January 1930. Expressed in terms of percentages, the Cost of Living Index was 37 points higher in 1930 than in July 1914 while it was 49 points higher in 1929. The Cost of Living Index for Ahmedabad City with the average prices for the year ending July 1927 as base, fell from 97 in the year 1929 to 87 in the year 1930. The corresponding figures for Sholapur City (on base February 1927 to January 1928 = 100) were 101 and 92 respectively.

Taking the Presidency as a whole, the level of wages of all kinds of labour showed a definite downward tendency during the year 1930 as compared with the previous year. The fall in the Presidency averages of daily earnings of the different classes of labour was due to a corresponding fall in each of the Divisions, the only exceptions being ordinary labour and skilled labour in the rural areas of the Northern Division and Sind respectively, which recorded increases amounting to one per cent. and three per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year, and skilled labour in the urban areas of the Southern Division which maintained its level of the year 1929. The following table gives the index numbers of daily average wages of all classes of labour in 1930 as compared with the year 1929 :—

Index Numbers of Daily Average Wages in 1930

1929 = 100

Divisions	Field labour		Unskilled (Ordinary) labour		Skilled labour	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	96	95	94	101	99	90
Central Division ..	92	94	93	97	98	97
Southern Division ..	88	95	97	94	100	98

Index Numbers of Daily Average Wages in 1930—contd.

Divisions	1929 = 100					
	Field labour		Unskilled (Ordinary) labour		Skilled labour	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
Economic Circles—						
Gujrat Circle ..	93	94	92	101	99	89
Deccan Circle ..	89	94	93	96	101	97
Konkan Circle ..	101	99	100	95	101	99
Presidency Proper ..	92	94	95	98	99	94
Sind ..	85	75	88	93	92	103
Whole Presidency ..	93	95	92	96	96	96

In spite of the all round fall in the level of wages the general economic condition of the labouring classes remained unchanged during the year under report, owing to the advantage of low prices. This statement is corroborated by the reports received from the Collectors. With the exception of the Surat, Kolaba and Belgaum Districts, there was a distinct fall in the rates of wages in the rest of the Presidency on account of the general economic depression and low prices; but the fall in wages was proportionately less than in prices, and this enhanced real wages.

Labour has become more mobile owing to the easy and quick means of conveyance, and demand and supply were easily adjusted almost throughout the year. During the year there was the usual inter-district migration during the harvesting season. The usual emigration of labourers from the Satara District to Bombay, Karachi and other big centres of trade took place, but on account of the disturbed condition of the country and depression in the mill industry they had to return to their villages much earlier than usual. Labourers from the Central Deccan Districts emigrated into the East Khandesh District during the cotton picking season, and some Vanjaris from the Parola Taluka went to Shirpur and Shahada Talukas for about a month to reap the wheat crop there. The supply of labour in Karachi City was as usual supplemented by immigrants from other parts of Sind, Cutch and other places especially the United Provinces. Labourers from the Punjab and Afghanistan immigrated into the Sukkur District for employment on Barrage and other P. W. D. Works. Owing

to depression in trade, the number of Shikarpuris who emigrated to Persia, Afghanistan and other places was considerably reduced. Scanty rains caused labourers from Thar Parkar and Cutch to emigrate into the Hyderabad District in large numbers.

Agricultural Labour.—The average daily wages of field labourers decreased from 8 as. 11 ps. to 8 as. 3 ps. in urban areas and from 7 as. 8 ps. to 7 as. 3 ps. in rural areas, the percentage decreases being 7 and 5 respectively. In the Northern Division, there was a dearth of agricultural labour in the Bhiwandi and Palghar Talukas of the Thana District during the harvesting season, and the requisite labour had to be imported from coastal villages of other talukas or from the adjoining districts above ghats such as Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, etc. Bhiwandi Taluka alone employs about 2000 agricultural labourers during the transplanting and harvesting seasons each year from the Nasik District. The Kathodis were as usual employed on wages in the fair season by forest contractors for manufacturing charcoal while in the rainy season they cultivated land or worked as field labourers. In the Broach District, *Kolis*, Bhils, Talavias and persons of the depressed classes form the bulk of the local labouring class. In addition, labourers from Kathiawar immigrate in large numbers during the cotton picking season.

In the Central Division, the monsoon having been generally satisfactory and the outturn of crops fair, field labourers found sufficient work. The population of the East Khandesh District is mainly agricultural and most of the labour population was engaged in agricultural labour. The rest got work in gins and presses and on the railway line. During the harvest season the demand for this class of labour increased as a large number of cotton gins and presses work during the season. Immigrants from Nagar, Sholapur and Aurangabad Districts supplemented the local labour during the season. In the Nasik District, the saw mill, fellings, roads and buildings, etc. in Peint provided sufficient employment to the cultivators during the off season. The sugar cane industry and the ginning factories at Baramati in the Poona District provided employment throughout the year.

In the Southern Division, the large number of works carried on in the Bijapur District with the help of *Tagavi* loans offered scope for employment. There was a slight rise in the wages of women field labourers in Ankola and Haliyal Talukas in the Kanara District for which, it was reported, no special causes could be adduced.

In Sind, such of the agricultural labour in the Nawabshah District, as was employed for picking cotton, was paid in kind and its wages remained practically unchanged.

The following table gives the average daily earnings of agricultural labour in urban and rural areas by Divisions and Economic Circles and for the whole Presidency with and without Sind, for the years 1913, 1929 and 1930 :—

Daily Average Earnings of (Field) Agricultural Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in											
	1913				1929				1930			
	Urban areas		Rural areas		Urban areas		Rural areas		Urban areas		Rural areas	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Political Divisions—												
Northern Division ..	0 4 9		0 3 9		0 10 7		0 7 10		0 10 2		0 7 5	
Central Division ..	0 5 0		0 4 3		0 8 2		0 8 1		0 7 6		0 7 7	
Southern Division ..	0 4 0		0 4 0		0 7 5		0 6 6		0 6 6		0 6 3	
Economic Circles—												
Gujrat Circle ..	0 4 6		0 3 9		0 10 3		0 8 4		0 9 7		0 7 10	
Deccan Circle ..	0 4 6		0 4 0		0 7 6		0 7 0		0 6 8		0 6 7	
Konkan Circle ..	0 5 3		0 4 6		0 10 10		0 8 2		0 10 11		0 8 1	
Presidency Proper ..	0 4 9		0 4 0		0 8 8		0 7 6		0 8 0		0 7 1	
Sind ..	0 7 9		0 8 0		1 0 5		0 13 9		0 13 11		0 10 3	
Whole Presidency ..	0 4 9		0 4 3		0 8 11		0 7 8		0 8 3		0 7 3	

Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour.—The average daily earnings of ordinary labour both in the urban and in the rural areas declined during the year 1930 as compared with the year 1929, the decreases amounting to eight per cent. in the case of urban areas and to four per cent. in rural areas. Only in the rural areas of the Northern Division did the wages of ordinary labour record an increase which amounted to one per cent., while in the rest of the Presidency they were lower than in the year 1929. The factories and mills in Broach provided sufficient employment for ordinary labourers throughout the year. The greater portion of the labour available in the Thana District was attracted to Bombay City while the rest found employment in the rice mills at Bhiwandi, Shahapur and Kalyan, the match factories at Ambernath and Thana and the Railway Power House at Chola in the Kalyan Taluka. In Bhiwandi and Kalyan Talukas, Kathewadi Kumbhars and Dublas from Surat District were

brought for manufacturing bricks and tiles, the local labour being unskilled and less hard working.

In the Central Division, labourers in the East Khandesh District had enough work in their own or neighbouring villages. The textile mills at Jalgaon, Amalner and Chalisgaon and the Railway workshop at Bhusawal afforded work to the labourers at all seasons. The building works at Jalgaon and Amalner increased during the year owing to cheap rates of building material, and this provided employment for a good many labourers. In the Nasik District, the Railway workshops at Manmad and Nandgaon, the Government Central Distillery and the Security Printing Press at Nasik Road, the ginning and pressing factories at Malegaon, Nandgaon and Satara, the bidi-making industry at Sinnar and Nasik, the cotton and silk weaving industry at Malegaon and Yeola and the gold lace industry at Yeola provided ample employment. Ordinary labour was in good demand in connection with the development of the Poona suburbs and neighbouring villages, and also in construction and drainage works in the city itself. It was reported that there was a good deal of unemployment among casual and non-mill labour at Sholapur as a result of the general depression and dislocation of trade.

In the Southern Division, the average daily wages earned by unskilled labourers decreased by three points in urban areas and by six points in rural areas but in the Ratnagiri District they were able to earn as much as a rupee per day. There was some scarcity of employment in the Bijapur District where the cotton ginning and pressing factories were either closed altogether or worked only for some months during the season, owing to inadequate supply of cotton. The labourers in this district had therefore to find employment in other spheres such as house-building and field labour. In the Belgaum District, the demand for labour on forest cuttings in Khanapur and Chandgad decreased but the cotton gins and presses at Bail-Hongal and Saundatti absorbed the surplus local labour. In the Kanara District, labour had to be imported into the above-ghat talukas from the below-ghat talukas, South Kanara and Goa territory, during the working season. On account of the general depression in trade, especially in the case of spices, during the year under report there was less demand for labour. In spite of the absence of keen demand, wages of labour remained almost steady in Karwar, Kumta and Haliyal Talukas and in the Bhatkal and Supa Pethas.

In Sind, the construction of Feeder Railway lines and Barrage Works, and repairs to canal bunds and breaches during the floods, created a good demand for unskilled labour. The local labour was supplemented by Kachi, Bhil, Marwari and Punjabi labour. There was, however, a general decrease in the wages paid to ordinary labour amounting to 12 per cent. in the urban areas as against seven per cent. in rural areas.

The following table shows the average daily wages of unskilled labour in the same way as for agricultural labour :—

Daily Average Earnings of Unskilled (Ordinary) Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in 1913		Daily average wages in 1929		Daily average wages in 1930	
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	0 5 3	0 4 3	0 13 7	0 9 2	0 12 10	0 9 3
Central Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 9 7	0 7 9	0 8 11	0 7 6
Southern Division ..	0 5 9	0 4 9	0 9 9	0 8 7	0 9 5	0 8 1
Economic Circles—						
Gujrat Circle ..	0 5 3	0 4 0	0 12 11	0 9 6	0 11 11	0 9 7
Deccan Circle ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 9 5	0 7 7	0 8 9	0 7 3
Konkan Circle ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 12 5	0 9 6	0 12 5	0 9 0
Presidency Proper ..	0 5 9	0 4 6	0 10 8	0 8 4	0 10 1	0 8 2
Sind ..	0 8 0	0 7 3	1 0 2	0 12 6	0 14 3	0 11 7
Whole Presidency ..	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 12 1	0 9 5	0 11 2	0 9 1

Skilled Labour.—The decrease in the average daily wages of skilled labour was comparatively less than in the case of field and ordinary labourers, being only four per cent. both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. In the Northern Division, there was a good demand for skilled labour for the salt pans in the Bassein Taluka in which there are reported to be many indigenous skilled labourers such as carpenters, painters, masons, etc., who meet the demand for skilled labour in Bombay City and Suburbs as well as in the adjacent talukas. A skilled labourer was able to earn as much as Rs. 2 for a day's work, although there was practically no improvement in his efficiency. In the Central Division, skilled labour was in great demand in the large number of gins and presses in East Khandesh and in connection with the development of the Poona suburbs

and adjoining villages. The maximum daily earnings of skilled labour in the Kolaba District and several of the districts in Sind amounted to Rs. 2-8-0. In the Upper Sind Frontier, the daily wage was reported to have been as high as Rs. 2-12-0 as against Rs. 3-0-0 in the previous year.

The following table sets out the average daily wages paid to skilled labour in the various parts of the Presidency in the same way as in the case of agricultural and ordinary labour:

Daily Average Earnings of Skilled Labour

Divisions	Daily average wages in											
	1913				1929				1930			
	Urban areas			Rural areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Political Divisions—												
Northern Division ..	0	13	9	0	11	9	2	0	7	1	12	1
Central Division ..	0	13	0	0	10	6	1	8	5	1	5	10
Southern Division ..	0	10	9	0	9	9	1	2	9	1	4	6
Economic Circles—												
Gujrat Circle ..	0	13	6	0	11	9	1	15	11	1	10	11
Deccan Circle ..	0	11	9	0	10	0	1	4	11	1	4	7
Konkan Circle ..	0	13	9	0	11	3	1	13	4	1	13	11
Presidency Proper ..	0	12	6	0	10	9	1	9	3	1	7	7
Sind	1	4	6	1	2	0	2	10	1	2	0	0
Whole Presidency ..	0	13	9	0	11	9	1	12	4	1	9	1

Divisions	1930					
	Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Political Divisions—						
Northern Division ..	2	0	5	1	9	2
Central Division ..	1	8	0	1	5	1
Southern Division ..	1	2	9	1	4	1
Economic Circles—						
Gujrat Circle ..	1	15	8	1	7	10
Deccan Circle ..	1	5	1	1	3	11
Konkan Circle ..	1	13	6	1	13	7
Presidency Proper ..	1	9	0	1	6	2
Sind	2	6	10	2	1	0
Whole Presidency ..	1	11	3	1	8	1

FORESTS

For purposes of administration the Presidency is divided into four Forest Circles, which are in charge of Conservators. The Chief Conservator is at the head of the Department.

Forest administration is a branch of the general administration and the central authority in forest matters is the Commissioner of a Division, subject to the general orders of Government. The Chief Conservator is the local and technical head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of Government in forest matters. Forest Officers in charge of Circles have full powers in all professional operations of technical forestry; but in all other matters, such as those of rights and privileges of the people in forests, local supply of grass, grazing and fodder and generally as regards the relation of the department with

the people, control vests in the local revenue officers. A Working Plans Division is maintained in each Circle and the duties of the working plans divisional officers are to ascertain the capabilities of the forests in the production of timber and other forest produce and to prepare scientific schemes for the exploitation of the forests so that they may be worked for the greatest benefit both of the State and the people. The work in connection with the preparation of working plans is generally well advanced but revision of plans is carried on continuously. The classification of forests into forest proper, fuel and fodder reserves and pastures has been completed in all Circles and the areas classed as pastures have been transferred to the Revenue Department for management.

The area under " Forests " in this Presidency is nearly 15,000 square miles.

Financially, for a department accustomed to show a steadily progressive revenue increase, the year under report was a first class disaster in its history. The general trade depression was reflected in the market for every kind of forest produce. The present timber stocks at Dandeli depot in Kanara Northern Division, the largest timber depot in the Presidency, are heavy and unlikely to be disposed of at other than low prices. The fuel market was particularly bad in the Southern Circle and there is little hope of its early recovery. The depression was further very greatly accentuated in the Presidency proper by the activities of the Civil Disobedience movement, the result being that a large quantity of timber and a large number of coupes, etc., which normally would have been sold, even though at lower rates than usual, remained wholly undisposed of. The loss of revenue by non-sale of coupes and by reduced prices realised for such coupes as were sold, amounted approximately to Rs. 9,50,000 in the Thana District alone. Disobedience of forest laws as a result of the Civil Disobedience movement assumed an aggressive, and on occasion a violent form in many parts of the Presidency. Mass meetings were held in various parts urging people (1) to cut trees and grass (2) to graze cattle in closed forests (3) to refuse to purchase coupes and grass kurans (4) not to pay grazing fees and assessment on forest lands given out for cultivation and (5) not to help Government servants in any way. The spirit of lawlessness was preached far and wide and everything done to create in the minds of the villagers the impression that forest laws could be broken with impunity. Mass " Satyagrahas " were organised at some places, and the leaders and their followers, despite all attempts

ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION IN RIVERAIN AREAS.
Babul in Budhka Forest—Karachi Division—5½ months old. 3′ –0″ high.

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EROSION.
Ghotano forest—Halla Range—Hyderabad Division.

at control by the local Forest, Revenue and Police officers entered the forest and committed one offence or another against the law. The movement was seen in its worst form in the East Nasik, Satara, Kolaba and Belgaum Divisions and the coastal talukas of the Kanara District, though other divisions had their share of trouble. At Belashi in the Satara District and at Chirner in the Kolaba District the Police were forced to open fire on the crowd and in the struggle at the latter place the Mamlatdar of Panwel and a Forest Guard, lost their lives. The movement in Belgaum Division was more violent than elsewhere. The leaders of the movement and the more forward agitators everywhere were promptly dealt with under the law. Strenuous efforts on the part of all District officers and steadfast loyalty and co-operation amongst the subordinates gradually assumed control of the movement and some time before the truce was called the conditions in the forest tracts were almost normal.

The gross revenue of the year fell by Rs. 27·50 lakhs to Rs. 52·23 lakhs as compared with that of the previous year and by Rs. 23·40 lakhs as compared with the average of the preceding five years, while the fall in the surplus was respectively Rs. 26·85 lakhs and Rs. 22·91 lakhs. The fall was shared by all Circles in the Presidency and the main reason therefor was the acute depression in the timber trade rendered doubly so by the continued success of the Congress campaign of boycott and picketing, and natural unwillingness of the usual purchasers to take risks in so uncertain a political situation as was brought about by the Civil Disobedience movement. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 43·10 lakhs to Rs. 42·45 lakhs, all Circles contributing to the decrease, the main reasons being that Departmental fellings for saw mills were not so intensively carried out as in the previous year and economy was effected by restricting expenditure to urgent items.

Communications and Buildings.—Construction work was in progress on 100 miles of new roads and repairs were carried out on 1,452 miles of old roads. The total expenditure on roads and bridges was Rs. 2·28 lakhs as against a total of Rs. 2·70 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure on buildings was about Rs. 54,000 as against Rs. 96,500 in the previous year.

Forest Offences.—As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 1,236 in the total number of offences against Forest laws, all the four Circles contributing thereto. Offences under " injury by fire " showed an increase while those under " unauthorised fellings " showed a decrease as compared with

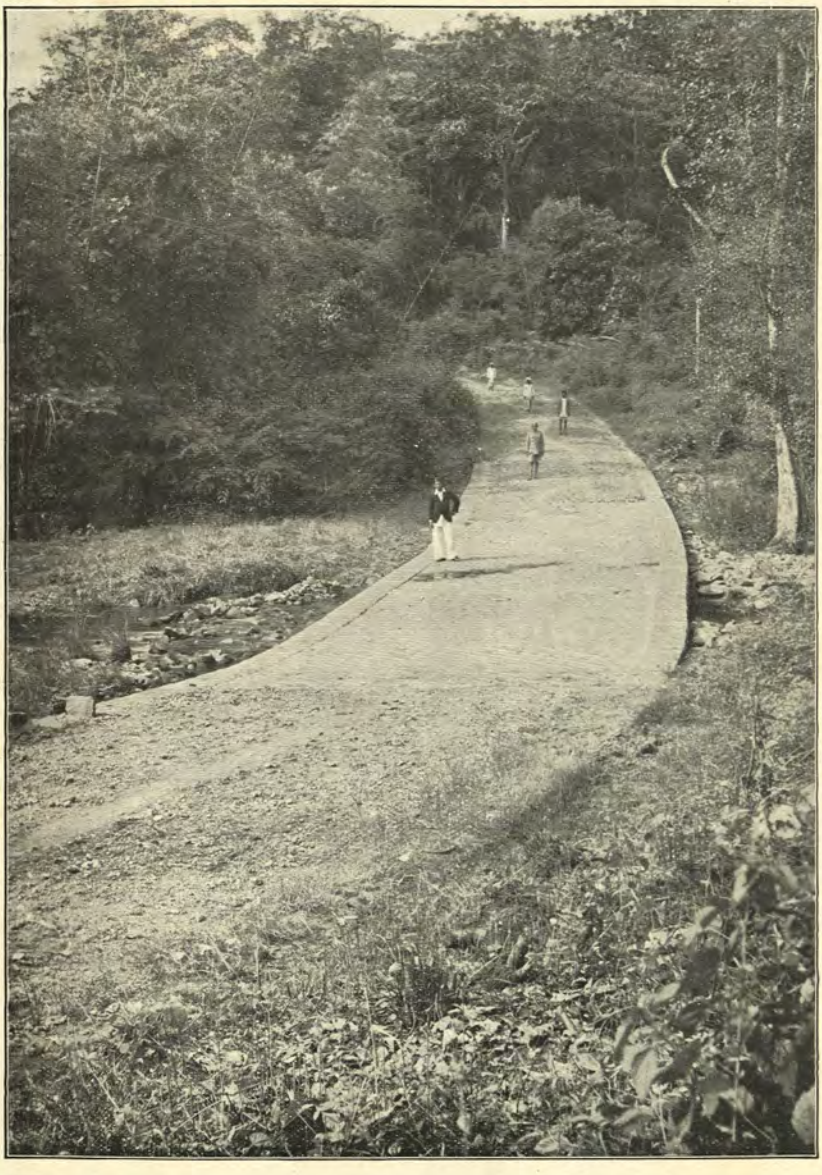
last year. The efforts of the staff were chiefly confined to the combating of the Civil Disobedience movement and to the prevention of organised looting on a large scale. Owing to the non-cooperation of the villagers, detection of offences became increasingly difficult this year. Deliberate grazing of cattle in closed areas was also resorted to by some villagers in the Northern and Central Circles in pursuance of the non-cooperation cult. Offences under "Other Offences" showed a decrease, though the Northern and Sind Circles showed an increase of 87 and 3 respectively as compared with the previous year.

Out of the 20,294 offences, 15,536 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 1·18 lakhs was recovered in 14,949 cases, the average per case being Rs. 7·9 as compared with Rs. 8·9 in the previous year. Offenders in 587 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,881 or 17 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

There was an increase of 15 square miles in the area burnt during the year, Northern, Central and Sind Circles contributing towards the increase. The fires in the Surat Division are reported to have been started deliberately by the villagers owing to their generally hostile attitude towards forest subordinates, an attitude which was accentuated by the agitation carried on by some mischief mongers among the local Congress members. In the Central Division the area burnt this year was about double the area burnt in the previous year. The Divisional Forest Officer is of opinion that the increase is due to the stoppage of communal punishment, the villagers being as a rule privilege holders released from liability to punishment as a community for bad and persistent firing of their forests.

Protection from Cattle.—The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. mile	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year ..	1,456	9·79
Closed to all animals for part of the year ..	308	2·07
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year	9,636	64·77
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year	19	0·13
Open to all animals for the whole year ..	3,458	23·24
Total ..	14,877	100·00



A view of the Masonry Causeway over the Bawlazaru Nallah in Kanara Northern Division.

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The reduction in the period of closure in Thana forests from 10 to 5 years was continued except in cases where the growth was retarded by fires. Almost 90 per cent. of the Presidency forests are open to grazing. About 21,51,500 cattle were admitted to grazing in the forest lands, as against 24,51,000 cattle in the previous year. Nearly 1,13,300 animals were impounded for unauthorised grazing in open and closed forests and about 6,14,500 were allowed free.

The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4·93 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5·72 lakhs in the previous year, the value at full rates for the year under review being Rs. 19·91 lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that the collection of fees during the grazing season was very much retarded owing to the Congress agitation. There was a decrease in the number of cattle grazed in the Central and Southern Circles. The decrease in the Central Circle is attributed to the fact that during the Civil Disobedience movement, it was impossible to impound large herds of cattle deliberately taken to graze in the forests while in the Southern Circle it was partly due to cattle disease. The increase in the Sind Circle was due to the fact that owners of cattle desire to pay pound fees in preference to grazing fees and fine, the former being less than the latter.

Sylviculture.—The progress of areas under regeneration was generally satisfactory. In the Northern Circle, Surat Division and in the Southern Circle deliberate incendiarism caused considerable damage to young plantations.

In the Sind Circle the inundation of the year was high, and satisfactory, in that while all the riverain forests were submerged many of the inland forests received water with beneficial results.

Seedling growth resulting from self sown seed succumbs in varying degree according to the adverse factors it has to contend with, such as unrestricted grazing in East Nasik; heavy growth of grass and weeds in the Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana and Kolaba; and unfavourable climate and soil conditions in East Khandesh and Satara. The year appears to have been a bad one for teak in the Northern Circle.

Exploitation.—During the year 2,764,000 cubic feet of timber and fuel were extracted departmentally, together with sandalwood worth about Rs. 1,01,000 and minor produce, grass, etc., to the value of Rs. 10,600.

The actual outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the year 1930-31 was :—

Major produce

	Rs.
(1) Timber—38,33,000 cubic feet, valued at.. ..	13,61,000
(2) Fuel—28,746,000 cubic feet, valued at	5,75,000

Minor produce

(3) Bamboos—valued at	1,41,000
(4) Grass and Grazing—valued at	6,47,000
(5) Other minor produce—valued at about	1,52,000
Making a total for minor produce of	9,40,000

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during 1930-31 was :—

	Cubic feet
Timber	5,886,000
Fuel	38,138,000

The total expenditure on the management of State Forests was Rs. 16,49,000 as against Rs. 18,33,000 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to less expenditure on communications and buildings and on departmental operations in all Circles.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Notwithstanding the policy of weeding out bad societies, which was continued during the year, the progress has been satisfactory. New registrations were allowed very cautiously. In spite of this, the figures show an all-round increase in the number of societies, members and working capital. The number of societies on 31st March 1931 was 5,896, as compared with 5,734 during the previous year. The membership increased from 576,616 to 585,869, and the working capital from Rs. 1,281 lakhs to Rs. 1,390 lakhs, which illustrates the large part, the Co-operative Movement is playing in the economic life of the Province. The Reserve Fund stood at over one crore of rupees. The owned capital, consisting of share capital, members' deposits and Reserve Fund, increased by nearly Rs. 66 lakhs, an increase of 8·3 per cent. over last year's figure. At present, the Movement possesses " owned capital " equal to 62 per cent. of the total working capital.

A reversing station on the Improvement No. 18 of Karanjali-Harsul Road in the West Nasik Division. Cost Rs. 399-4-0.

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The Agricultural season was not very satisfactory, but there was some progress in Agricultural Societies. The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 4,526 to 4,650. The membership increased from 2·63 lakhs to 2·68 lakhs, and the working capital from Rs. 3·87 crores to Rs. 4·25 crores. The share capital, members' deposits and Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 25·07, Rs. 72·90 and Rs. 61·63 lakhs respectively, as compared with Rs. 21·86, Rs. 75·85 and Rs. 55·50 lakhs last year. As a result of the recent policy of confining new registrations to societies with share capital, and advising the old societies also to adopt the share system bye-laws, there was a fall of about Rs. 3 lakhs in the members' deposits, which was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the share capital. Another reason for the fall in the members' deposits was that on account of adverse economic conditions, agriculturists were compelled to draw upon this source of savings for meeting their household and agricultural needs and their liabilities to societies.

In Gujarat, the past and current economic and political conditions necessitated a cautious policy of registration. There was a net increase of only 10 societies during the year. In the Central Division, there was an addition of only 7 societies. In Belgaum Division, 46 new societies were registered and 7 old ones were cancelled. Thirty of the newly organized societies were in Satara District. The southern portion of this District is now fairly well developed. The people in the northern talukas are anxious to have societies, but the difficulty of securing sufficient literate persons to work as secretaries and members of the Managing Committee has proved an effective stumbling-block. In the Southern Division, 11 new societies were registered and 12 cancelled. In Dharwar District, the Agricultural Credit Movement has extended to all the big villages, and only small villages with an illiterate population now remain without societies. In Sind, there was an increase of 13 societies, bringing the total number of agricultural credit societies to 925.

One of the great difficulties of the year was the large increase in overdues and the problem of recovery. Out of Rs. 342 lakhs due for repayment in the whole Presidency, Rs. 131 lakhs became unauthorized arrears. Similar figures for last year were Rs. 311 lakhs and Rs. 98 lakhs respectively. In view of the general trade depression and the abnormal fall in the prices of agricultural produce, an increase in arrears was more or less inevitable. The situation has worsened all-round. The immediate future is bound to prove trying, but the prospect is

not hopeless for a couple of good seasons would probably restore normal conditions. Meanwhile, credit statements are being strictly enforced, and fresh advances are being given only after very careful enquiry.

Owing to the activity of the Supervising Unions, the standard of efficiency in the working of the societies is gradually rising. The accounts are generally kept up-to-date, and there are now lesser chances of mismanagement, due to ignorance of rules and bye-laws. Similarly, owing to the vigilance of the Union inspecting officers, frauds and misappropriations are likely to be fewer, and the chances of their early detection greater than hitherto.

The audit of the societies in this Presidency was free up till now, except in the case of Central and Urban Banks with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000 each, and of Housing Societies. But during the year, Government ordered the levy of Audit fees from other societies as well, on a sliding scale.

The three Land Mortgage Banks at Broach, Dharwar and Pachora have done good business so far. But they have had to suspend their activities abruptly, owing to the shortage of funds. Loans amounting to Rs. 2·74 lakhs, were advanced to 148 members.

Of the Agricultural Non-Credit Societies in the Presidency, Cotton Sale Societies are the most important. There were 24 such during the year, which, between them, sold 4,00,243 maunds of cotton and realized Rs. 37·3 lakhs. Of the Machinery and Implement Societies, the Society at Nanded (Poona District) worked well and earned a profit of Rs. 520 during the year. The Siddenur Cattle Breeding Society in Dharwar District continues to be the best of its kind. One more Taluka Development Association was registered during the year, bringing the total number of such Associations to 81. These Associations are meant to publish and popularize amongst cultivators, the use of improved seed, manures, implements and other results of Agricultural Research, by holding demonstrations and agricultural shows.

The Provincial Co-operative Bank continues to be the best managed co-operative institution in the Presidency. Three new Branches were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Branches to 30. The number of District Central Co-operative Banks continues to be 19, where working capital rose from Rs. 284 lakhs to Rs. 305 lakhs, and their Reserve Fund from 5·37 lakhs to Rs. 6·08 lakhs. In Sind, every District except the Upper Sind Frontier has its own Central Bank.

The number of Non-Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 580 to 615. Of these, the number of Urban Banks, with a working capital of over Rs. 50,000, increased from 76 to 82. Their working capital rose from Rs. 282 lakhs to Rs. 324 lakhs. Almost all the Non-Agricultural Credit Societies are working and developing on sound lines. Many have introduced modern methods of Banking.

There has not been much progress in the Consumers' Movement. Only a few Stores are working well. The number of Housing Societies rose from 67 to 79. This is the only section of the Consumers' Movement, which can be deemed to have succeeded well.

The number of Producers' Societies was further reduced from 21 to 18; and nearly all of them worked at a loss. As a result of the slack demand and low prices, the majority of Weavers' Societies also suffered badly.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute continued to make a good show, in spite of its slender income. Its membership at the end of the year was 6,125. 5,207 of these were societies and 918 individuals. The Co-operative Schools at Dharwar and Poona continued to function as before, but the School at Surat had to be closed for want of students.

HORTICULTURE

PUBLIC GARDENS

Bombay Municipal Gardens.—Ten gardens, twenty-three open spaces, two fountains, two bandstands and the Queen's Statue opposite the Improvement Trust Office were maintained by the department. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 1,924,203 which shows a fall of 19,709 over the previous year's figures. During the year, 129 band performances and 25 Indian concerts were held as against 134 and 21 respectively in the preceding year.

Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.—These gardens which are maintained by the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India are of an highly ornamental character and an asset of great value to Poona. The receipts of the Empress Gardens were Rs. 20,749, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,690. The total receipts of the Bund Garden were Rs. 1,410, while the expenditure stood at Rs. 2,839.

On the night of 5th July 1930 there was a skirmish between the Police and the Congress people. The latter fled into the gardens and as a result did considerable damage to the old hedges flower beds and pot plants.

CHAPTER VI

TRADE AND COMMERCE

INDUSTRIES

NORTHERN DIVISION.—In Ahmedabad there were 234 factories on 1st August 1930, and four new factories were added during the year thus making a total of 238 at the end of the year. Working conditions in the mills were good and in spite of the general depression in trade, the textile industry of Ahmedabad passed through a period of active progress.

Of the two mills at Nadiad in the Kaira District one remained closed throughout the year owing to financial difficulties and the other continued to work and is in a flourishing condition. There were thirty-four ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District during the year, six of which did not work at all for want of sufficient cotton. The cottage industry of hand-spinning and weaving carried on by the backward class of people in Borsad is dying out. There are three milk dairies in Anand and seventy-nine creameries mostly in Anand and Borsad. There are two match factories, one at Umreth and the other at Anand.

In the Panch Mahals, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The ground-nut and flour mills continued to work well. The working of the factories and presses was moderate during the year. Dohad continued to be an important grain market.

In Broach, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the District. There were 37 ginning factories and 8 presses in the District, 9 of which did not work at all while the rest worked for about three months. The mill industry in Broach showed a tendency towards dullness throughout the year.

In Surat, cotton is the principal product and 31 ginning factories, 15 presses and 1 mill continued to work during the year. The number of spinning wheels and hand-weaving looms has greatly increased owing to the propaganda in favour of Khaddar.

The local silk and embroidery business is declining owing to political agitation and the general depression in trade.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the District) of the value of Rs. 27 lakhs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of 3 lakhs. Bassein exported plantains and betel leaves worth about 9 lakhs to Bombay and other places as against 5½ lakhs during the preceding year.

The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures accessories for rice mills and implements for labourers continued to work as usual.

Central Division.—The general trade depression which had prevailed for some time past continued throughout the year under report. The chief article of trade, in both the Khandesh districts is cotton and next in importance is groundnut. Owing to fluctuations in the price of cotton there has been a growing tendency notably in East Khandesh to reduce the cultivation of cotton and to grow groundnut and other crops instead.

As a logical consequence of this, the total number of oil mills in the East Khandesh District rose from 23 to 30 during the year under review. All these mills are reported to have carried on a fairly flourishing business.

The two Spinning and Weaving Mills at Jalgaon and Amalner and one at Chalisgaon continued to work during the year under report. With the exception of the Bhagirath Mills at Jalgaon, all had a fairly prosperous year owing to the increased demand for cloth.

The new Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mill at Dhulia is working well. The outturn of cloth in the year under review was 19,08,594 lbs. as against 15,65,027 lbs. in the preceding year.

In Barsi, there is one Spinning and Weaving Mill and two Spinning Mills.

As regards the Mills at Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

" The local mills have been badly hit by the succession of " famine years in the Central Provinces which is a very good " market for the locally made *saries*. The chief explanation " of the depression lies in the fall in world prices of raw material " and the uncertainty of further fall."

The Sugar Factory of the Belapur Syndicate had a really satisfactory year. It manufactures sugar of a superior quality for which there is a growing demand.

Owing to depression in trade the prices of groundnut in Satara district fell considerably and as a result the crop which brought three lakhs of rupees to Patan taluka in the preceding year is reported to have fetched only a lakh of rupees during the year under report.

The agricultural implements works at Satara Road and Kirloskarwadi worked as in the previous year. The Textile Industries Works at Kara are reported to have done well, while industries in the Poona district suffered generally from the depression.

Southern Division.—Owing to the worldwide depression and fall in prices trade was not in a flourishing condition. The cotton crop was poor on account of the unfavourable season and ginning and pressing factories had not enough work. The factious boycott of the Cotton Sale Society at Bail-Hongal in the Belgaum district partially accounted for less work for the gins.

The weaving industry in Bijapur district was adversely affected by the general trade depression and boycott of foreign cloth and yarn. Owing to the demand for khaddar the handloom industry in certain villages of Belgaum revived. Some handlooms newly started in Kanara did not, however, do much business. The looms in Ratnagiri had also a dull time.

The bangle manufacturing industry in Belgaum and Bijapur had a normal year.

The salt trade at Pen, Panvel and Uran had a good year. The copper and brass industry in Dharwar fared well. The aluminium industry in Viziadurg (Ratnagiri) suffered for want of demand for the finished articles.

Owing to the general slump in trade tile factories at Khanapur (Belgaum) were reported not to be in a flourishing condition. The Bharat tile factory at Mora in Kolaba was in good condition.

Bombay Suburban Division.—The general depression in the market seriously affected the trade and industries during the year inspite of the fact that there were communication and transport facilities available in this district.

The match factories at Kurla, Ghatkoper, Santa Cruz and Andheri were in fair condition.

The condition of the two textile mills and tanneries at Kurla was not satisfactory due to general slump in the market.

The dyeing factories at Chembur were equally bad.

The Silver vessels factory at Vile Parle had a fairly good year but the Messrs. Dharamasi Morarji Chemical Works at Ambernath did not.

The Ambernath area though mainly intended for industrial development did not show any signs of development due to the slump in the market.

Sind.—The local trade suffered equally with the foreign trade on account of economic depression brought about by the slump in prices and the tightness of the money market.

There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people. The number of cotton ginning factories remained the same, although some of them remained idle during the year for want of work. The number of rice husking factories in the Larkana District fell from 153 to 147 this year. The wheat grinding and sugarcane and oil pressing industries were in a flourishing condition.

The leather tanneries at Pano-Akil and the brass and copper industries in the Sukkur District are declining. A new bone-crushing factory was opened in the Karachi District for the purpose of preparing manure.

The small indigenous cloth industry, however, received some stimulus on account of the Swadeshi and boycott movements. The Congress cloth factory at Gadro in the Thar Parkar District is said to be in a flourishing condition. The silk cloth industry at Rohri in the Sukkur District did well.

The industry of weaving silken lungis and sheets at Tatta was gradually declining as these are going out of fashion. The Weavers' Co-operative Credit Society is, however, keeping the industry alive.

Public motor services are increasing continually. 1,462 motor cars were received at the Karachi Port during the year under report.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

The year under review was one of acute commercial and industrial depression. There was a widespread propaganda for the use of Swadeshi articles. Various institutions, associations, political bodies, swadeshi shops and commercial museums were opened to concentrate their activities in this direction. There were no serious strikes in factories. These factors should have given a fillip to the local industries, but local political causes, frequent hartals, and above all the world economic depression brought commodity prices to a serious decline and consequently reduced the purchasing power of the people and disorganised business.

Development of Industries.—The Cotton Industry in this Presidency passed through trying times. Out of 39 Bombay Island Mills, no fewer than 27 showed a loss in working, the total loss being some Rs. 98 lakhs. The remaining 12 made a profit of Rs. 17·66 lakhs. Ahmedabad mills did fairly well during the year, their profits in 1929 amounting to Rs. 67 lakhs and losses to Rs. 1·33 lakhs. In Sholapur five mills showed a profit of Rs. 3·92 lakhs. In Khandesh four of the mills worked at a total profit of Rs. 8·45 lakhs.

The condition of the woollen industry continued to be unsatisfactory during the year. In 1920 there were five woollen mills in the Presidency. In 1930 only two mills were working. The total production during 1930 was 1,691,242 lbs. valued at Rs. 30·92 lakhs as against 6,408,257 lbs. valued at Rs. 74·98 lakhs in 1929. Imports of woollens decreased from Rs. 1·73 crores to Rs. 1·17 crores.

There is only one sugar factory in the Presidency. The value of sugar and molasses produced and sold by this factory increased from Rs. 11·7 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 15·89 lakhs in the year under report. The company in question worked at a profit of about Rs. 3 lakhs during the year as against a loss of Rs. 3·18 lakhs in the previous year. The net imports of sugar into Bombay and Karachi were 3 per cent. more than last year valued at Rs. 5·08 crores. Consequent on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, the Government of India increased the duty on imported sugar, which is expected to give a good fillip to the sugar industry in the country.

It is reported that during the year most of the match factories, excepting the Western India Match Factory, were not able to work at full capacity. The total production amounted to approximately 75 lakhs gross boxes valued at about Rs. 65 lakhs, which was in excess of the local demand. A portion of the production was, therefore, exported to other parts of the country.

The three paper mills continued to do well with an increase in production by 8 per cent. There is considerable scope for the expansion of this industry in the Presidency.

During the year under report the Engineering Shops on the whole had to work under difficult conditions brought about largely by the general trade depression. The total number of big and small engineering concerns was 136.

The Cigarette Industry is reported to have done well during the year under report. The annual local production of cigarettes is worth about Rs. 8·4 lakhs but is only 10½ per cent. of the total imports valued at about Rs. 76 lakhs.

New Industries.—During the year under report several new industries such as rubber soled canvas shoes, glass bangles, shoe polish and gas mantles made their appearance in the Presidency. One of the most important development in the chemical industry during the year has been the establishment of a factory for the production of hydrogenated oil commonly known as vegetable ghee.

Real Gold Thread Industry.—The real gold thread industry of the Bombay Presidency is one of its important industries organised on small factory basis. It is chiefly carried on in Surat, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Yeola. Of these places Surat is by far the most important centre and the manufacture has been developed on modern lines with the assistance of power-driven machinery.

Cottage Industries.—Cottage industries occupy a very important place in the national economy of India. It is estimated that nearly 90 per cent. of the industrial workers of India are engaged in cottage industries. So far as this Presidency is concerned, hand weaving industry is its most important single cottage industry. There are something like 990 centres where this industry is carried on and it is estimated that there are some 100,000 handlooms in the Presidency. A rough estimate would place the value of production of cloth by handlooms in this Presidency at some 4·5 crores of rupees. The Department concentrated its attention, therefore, chiefly on this and its allied industries. Improved appliances were popularised. A fly shuttle loom gives some 50 per cent. more production than a hand throw-shuttle loom. A large number of weavers turn out cloth which can be woven on fly shuttle looms. It was obvious, therefore, that if a majority of such weavers were to be persuaded to adopt fly shuttle looms, value of production would increase by probably more than a crore of rupees per annum. The Department, as usual, carried on its propaganda work of introducing improved implements and modern methods in weaving, dyeing and calico-printing amongst the weavers, dyers and calico-printers through its peripatetic weaving schools, weaving and dyeing demonstrations. Peripatetic weaving schools were maintained at different places in the Presidency and Sind and they were transferred from one place to another as found necessary. The Department had under its control 7 weaving schools for *bona-fide* weavers.

The weaving schools were also run exclusively for agriculturists with a view to train them in hand weaving as a subsidiary industry.

In addition to the weaving schools mentioned above the Department maintained 11 peripatetic weaving demonstrations in the Presidency and Sind, which were transferred from one place to another as found necessary.

Scholarships.—Three new scholarships for research work in technical chemistry, tenable in India, were awarded during the year. Out of these, two scholars joined the Royal Institute of

Science, Bombay, and one the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The three scholarships granted in 1929 were extended for another year. The scholarship of one of the scholars at the Indian Institute of Science, which was awarded in 1928, was further extended for the third year as a special case.

Two new scholarships for practical experience in Electrical Engineering were awarded during the year under report. One of the scholars joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the other the G. I. P. Railway Electrical shops.

THE FACTORIES ACT

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased during the year from 1,751 to 1,785, 83 being added to and 49 being removed from the Register. There was an increase of nearly 2 per cent. in the number of factories as compared with an increase of 5·4 per cent. in the previous year. Four cotton mills were started in Ahmedabad. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,550 as compared with 1,543 in the previous year. Of these 792 were perennial and 758 seasonal. Two hundred and twenty-eight of the perennial and 644 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

The number of operatives employed in all industries as ascertained from the annual returns from the factories was 3,70,704 as compared with 3,66,029 in the previous year. The number employed in the textile industry was 243,945. Compared with the previous year there was a notable increase of 9,210 in the day shifts in the Bombay mills due to more settled conditions and a recovery from the dislocating strikes of the preceding two years. In Ahmedabad a number of mills again worked double shifts for varying periods throughout the year. The maximum number of persons employed on these was 8,723 with a daily average of 4,604. Double shifts were started in Bombay and Sholapur towards the close of the year, an additional 5,564 men in Bombay and 655 in Sholapur being employed in the month of December.

The number of women employed was 77,965 as against 74,924 in the previous year. The number of children totalled 4,389 against 4,527. There was thus an increase of 4 per cent. in the number of women employed, while that of children showed a decrease of 3 per cent. The improvement in the Bombay textile industry was mainly responsible for the increased employment of women.

Sanitation and ventilation.—Several sanitary improvements have taken place in Ahmedabad but "a large extension of the drainage system and water supply is necessary before really satisfactory conditions can be obtained in the mills," says the Chief Inspector. Further progress in improving working conditions in the mills by the installation of ventilating and cooling plants was made, although a greater advance has taken place in Ahmedabad than in other centres. About 14 lakhs of rupees have been spent in the last few years by the older Ahmedabad mills in this direction, whilst the new mills have all been equipped with efficient plants at a cost of about 10 lakhs of rupees. The experiment with loom punkhas in a Bombay mill has not been a success, although several weavers appreciate them and are keen to maintain them in operation. Natural ventilation in several of the smaller factories was increased. Four mills installed vacuum stripping plant to remove the dust liberated during the stripping process in the card rooms.

The year was somewhat exceptional in the fact that no textile strike of grave magnitude occurred.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents during the year was 6,454 against 6,282 in 1929. Forty-two out of the reported accidents were fatal, 1,256 serious and 5,156 minor. Although the total number of accidents reported and the number of persons injured showed a slight increase, the rate of accidents per 100 persons employed was slightly below that of the previous year, that is, 1·70 against 1·72. The number of fatal accidents was with one exception the smallest in the last 7 years. There was a welcome fall from 773 to 672 in the number of accidents caused by the ordinary textile machinery in the mills despite a greater volume of employment.

Housing and Welfare.—Very little advance was made during the year in the matter of housing provision due, in part, to the prevailing trade depression. Ahmedabad has been more fortunate than most centres and the conditions there offer wide possibilities in the direction of the erection of decent housing for the operatives. The new mills have been erected on the outskirts of the City, where land is relatively cheap. It is understood that the Municipality and the millowners are further considering the problem. The general volume of welfare work undertaken in factories appears to have increased, although

a few concerns that were formerly very active in this direction have had to curtail expenditure for financial reasons. A hospital and a creche costing about Rs. 20,000 were built by the Asoka Mill, Ahmedabad, whilst the New Swadeshi and Sarangpur Mills have spent about Rs. 10,000 in building schools and dispensaries. Several mills in Ahmedabad built creches during the year, whilst three more schools were opened. Several of the Bombay creches were temporarily closed, but, at the end of the year, creche accommodation had been provided by 24 mills, this being an increase of 9 over the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the decision to provide a creche in each mill of the E. D. Sassoon group. Six of the best Ahmedabad mill creches provide excellent accommodation for 347 infants, whilst 9 other mills have provided good facilities for 685 infants. Fair arrangements have been made for 671 infants in 22 other mill creches. Seven excellent creches have been provided by the Sholapur mills, but no progress has been made in Barsi. In Bombay 33 mills employing 75,000 persons have combined to secure a " visual education service ". The objects of the service are the stimulation of the interest of the workers in the elimination of the factors that adversely affect their health, efficiency, and earning capacity, or interfere with their individual progress towards a higher standard of living. These objects are sought to be achieved by a series of posters dealing with the most common causes of loss of efficiency etc., and the results are measured by the suggestions received from the workers on the subject of the posters.

Prosecutions.—The full-time Inspectors prosecuted eight factories for irregular employment of women and two factories for the irregular employment of children. These resulted in 101 and 16 convictions respectively. Proceedings were also instituted against 10 factories for failure to comply with the safety requirements of the Act.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

During the year 1930, returns under section 16 of the Act were received from 1,654 employers of which 1,639 were in respect of Factories including Railway workshops ; 6 in respect of Mines ; 3 in respect of Tramways and 6 in respect of Port Trust. The number of Factories amenable to the Act in the Presidency was approximately 1,765 of which about 93 per cent.

submitted returns which is a progressive improvement over the figures of the previous years.

The average number of workmen employed daily in Factories was 3,68,737 adults and 6,065 minors ; in Mines 1,718 adults and 5 minors ; in Tramways 3,631 adults and no minors ; in Port Trusts 4,223 adults and 3 minors ; the total number being 3,78,309 adults and 6,073 minors. The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 3,712 of which 49 resulted fatally, 322 in permanent disablement and 3,341 in temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation paid for all these accidents was Rs. 1·63 lakhs of which Rs. 43,015 was in respect of fatal accidents ; Rs. 81,099 for permanent disablement and Rs. 38,734 were paid for temporary disablement.

There were in all 424 cases for disposal during the year as compared with 401 last year. Of these 104 were for distribution of compensation deposited, 87 in respect of fatal accidents for which compensation not having been deposited the dependants took action. Two hundred applications related to accidents resulting in permanent disablement, 18 to temporary disablement, 14 were for recovery of compensation already awarded and the remaining one was of a miscellaneous character.

Ten applications were transferred to other Commissioners for disposal, two were withdrawn, one was dismissed for non-appearance, four were summarily dismissed, three were dismissed, 182 were admitted by the opposite party and 152 were contested applications thus leaving a balance of 70 not disposed of at the end of the year. Of the 152 contested applications, 47 were allowed in full, 79 allowed in part and the remaining 26 were dismissed.

During the year under report Rs. 2·14 lakhs were deposited of which Rs. 1·54 lakhs were in respect of fatal accidents and Rs. 60,088 were for non-fatal accidents. Of this amount Rs. 8,319 represented compensation deposited in respect of women and persons under a legal disability in whose case, as for fatal accidents, the deposit of compensation is compulsory. The balance of Rs. 51,768 in respect of non-fatal accidents represented only the amounts deposited with Commissioners and not the whole amount awarded, as compensation in such cases need not be paid through the Commissioners.

The total number of applications for registration to be disposed of during the year was 327 of which 304 were disposed of and 23 were pending at the end of the year. Compensation was awarded in 299 cases as against 286 in the previous year.

Out of 377 cases filed, 309 were filed in the Court of Commissioner, Bombay, while 68 cases were filed in the Courts of all the other Commissioners.

Although the year under review was one of general trade depression, the statistics show that the work of the office increased. Twenty-one Cotton Mills in the City of Bombay remained closed for 8 months, 16 remained closed for 9 months, 9 for 10 months, 5 for 11 months and 5 for 12 months and there was retrenchment on a large scale in many more.

THE BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1929

The Act came into operation on the 1st July 1929.

Returns were received from 348 of the 353 factories amenable to the Act.

The number of benefits granted was 5,231 as against 1,700 last year and the cost was Rs. 1,21,325 as against Rs. 34,663. It is obvious therefore that knowledge of the Act is now very widely diffused and that the women are freely availing themselves of the privileges conferred by it. The claims paid per 100 women in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur were 6·1, 18·1 and 13·5 respectively.

The maximum benefit that may be earned is Rs. 24-8-0. The average benefit paid last year was Rs. 20-6-0, whereas in the year under review, it amounted to Rs. 23-3-0. This indicates that the women are availing themselves to a greater extent of the pre-confinement relief period.

The Act has been of very great assistance to working women, and a greater use is being made of maternity homes. It has, on the whole, worked smoothly, and this is, in great measure, due to the attitude of the employers in the large factories who have been guided more by the spirit than the letter of the law.

BOMBAY BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

The number of boilers on the register at the end of the year was 6,030 as against 5,983 in the previous year. Out of these 2,416 were inspected and certified by the Boiler Department.

Nine cases of irregularities were discovered. The explanations given were accepted and in each case a warning was given. Three accidents of a minor character to a boiler and steam pipes were investigated during the year. Five launches at different ports were also surveyed.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of candidates appearing for second class competency certificates, and only one first class and seven second class certificates were granted at Karachi. On the other hand an increase was noticeable in the number of candidates appearing for the proficiency examination, a circumstance which indicates that this examination is gaining in popularity.

Finance.—The receipts excluding those on account of Boiler Attendants' and Engineers' Examination fees for the year were Rs. 1,34,632 as against Rs. 1,37,848 in the previous year. The decrease in receipts is due to fewer new and old boilers being offered for inspection owing to the general trade depression.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

The year under report opened in inauspicious circumstances. The civil disobedience campaign was in full swing and in the early months of the year there was brought into operation the powerful weapon of economic boycott. Though ostensibly the boycott was in respect of all foreign goods it was concentrated with particular force on British goods. The boycott of itself could not have produced such disastrous results on India's trade as it did, had it not coincided with a period of intense and widespread economic depression. Whatever be the reason for that depression, whether the hoarding and sterilisation of gold or a general state of over-production of world commodities, it provided a "milieu" in which the boycott flourished. The allocation to these two main causes of their respective shares in the damage to Bombay's trade is no easy task and one which must be left for special investigation. A guess may be ventured that the results of such an enquiry would reveal that except in respect of a few commodities, economic conditions have been a more potent factor than political agitation. The combined results however have altogether obscured the effects of other causes affecting trade movements and in most cases it has been found impossible to estimate the

effect of any special conditions affecting any particular trade. The general result is depressing. Bombay's total trade—coasting and foreign—fell by Rs. 54 crores, or 22 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The total figures of tonnage handled in the docks however fell by 12 per cent. only and export tonnage by 7 per cent. only. The difference in these percentages is significant of the readjustment of prices on a lower level.

Imports of private merchandise recorded a substantial fall of Rs. 25·71 crores, or 31 per cent., and dropped to Rs. 56·94 crores. This is attributed to the combination of political and economic causes which greatly affected trade and reduced the effective purchasing power of the people. All articles of the import trade especially cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and sugar contributed to this heavy fall. The only important article which showed an appreciable increase was raw cotton. The imports of treasure further declined by Rs. 71½ lakhs to Rs. 17·91 crores.

Exports of Indian produce further fell by Rs. 17 crores, or 24 per cent., to Rs. 53 crores, all the principal articles of exports sharing in the decline.

The percentage distribution of Bombay's foreign trade shows that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan whose share in the total trade increased by nearly ¼ per cent., while that of the United Kingdom fell away by nearly 4½ per cent. owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles of exports, especially cotton piece-goods. Trade with the Continent of Europe increased by over ¼ per cent., but that with the United States of America declined by nearly ¼ per cent.

The value of the total foreign trade of Bombay further contracted by Rs. 43 crores, or 24 per cent., owing to heavy falling off both in imports and exports. Imports of precious metals declined by Rs. 73 lakhs, while exports thereof increased by Rs. 96 lakhs. The apparent decline in imports is due to the heavy fall in the price of silver. A noticeable feature is that gold bullion worth Rs. 49 lakhs was shipped to the United Kingdom, for the first time in recent years, apparently due to a fall in the up-country demand. The increase in the exports of silver probably denotes that this country has for the time being less use for the metal.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

The total trade of Bombay Presidency was 190·58 crores of rupees, 53·90 crores less than in the previous year. These figures were made up as follows :—

Foreign Trade (Private)—

Imports—74·85 crores, a decrease of 26·43 crores ;

Exports—58·50 crores, a decrease of 17·02 crores ; a total foreign trade of 133·35 crores, showing a loss of 43·45 crores.

Coasting Trade (Private)—

Imports—24·92 crores, a decrease of 6·15 crores ;

Exports—28·83 crores, a decrease of 2·33 crores ; giving a total coasting trade of 53·75 crores, a net decrease of 8·48 crores.

Adding to these figures Government transactions amounting to 3·47 crores the total sea-borne trade amounted to 190·58 crores a decrease of 53·90 crores.

The gross revenue collected by the Bombay Custom House declined from Rs. 12·82 crores to Rs. 11·90 crores.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BOMBAY AND KARACHI

The following table shows the value to the nearest lakh of the Foreign Import and Export trade of the Ports of Bombay and Karachi grouped according to the classes shown in Government accounts :—

Imports		Increase or decrease in 1930-31
BOMBAY	Lakhs	Lakhs
Food, drink and tobacco	804	— 283
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,224	+ 117
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	3,496	—2,368
Living animals	11	— 11
Postal articles not specified	158	— 26
Total ..	5,693	—2,571
KARACHI		
Food, drink and tobacco	451	— 167
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	199	+ 28
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	1,249	— 550
Postal articles not specified	49	— 10
Total ..	1,948	— 699

BOMBAY, 1930-31

Exports

	Lakhs	Increase or decrease in 1930-31 Lakhs
BOMBAY		
Indian Produce and Manufacture		
Food, drink and tobacco	211	— 70
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	4,480	—1,388
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	541	— 191
Living Animals	1	....
Postal articles	69	— 20
Total ..	5,302	—1,669
KARACHI		
Indian Produce and Manufacture		
Food, drink and tobacco	341	+ 142
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,318	— 823
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	34	— 6
Postal articles	3	— 2
Total ..	1,696	— 689
BOMBAY		
Foreign Merchandise		
Food, drink and tobacco	24	— 12
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	142	— 53
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	148	— 61
Living animals	3	....
Postal articles	6	— 3
Total ..	323	— 129
KARACHI		
Foreign Merchandise		
Food, drink and tobacco	5	— 7
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	30	— 25
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	76	— 24
Total ..	111	— 56

Total Export, Bombay—5,625 lakhs, a decrease of 1,798 lakhs.
Total Export, Karachi—1,807 lakhs, a decrease of 745 lakhs.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY

The aggregate value of the foreign trade (private) of Bombay again declined by Rs. 43 crores to Rs. 133 crores, i.e., by 24 per cent., or if treasure be excluded, by nearly Rs. 44 crores, or 28 per cent., to Rs. 113 crores. During the same period the foreign trade of Calcutta receded by Rs. 77 crores, or 37 per cent., to Rs. 131 crores and that of Karachi by Rs. 14½ crores, or 28 per cent., to Rs. 37½ crores. Imports of merchandise into Bombay fell by 31 per cent., while those into Calcutta and Karachi by 39 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively. Cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, sugar, machinery and mill work, silk manufactures, artificial silk, woollen manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, hardware and oils mainly account for the decrease at Bombay.

Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 16¾ crores, or 24 per cent. at Bombay. Raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oilcakes, raw hides and skins, metals and ores, leather and cotton twist and yarn account for the decrease, the only noticeable increases was tobacco at Bombay.

The total value of the private coasting trade, excluding treasure, also fell by Rs. 7·11 crores to Rs. 47·75 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decline. Of the principal articles under imports, raw cotton, jute manufactures, seeds and rice declined, while wheat showed an improvement. Under exports, there was a noticeable improvement in the shipments of cotton piecegoods although cotton twist and yarn and grain, pulse and flour showed decreases. The marked decline in the value of foreign merchandise exported is attributed to reduced shipments of cotton piecegoods, sugar and metals and ores.

FOREIGN TRADE

IMPORTS

The total. value of imported merchandise received a further setback and fell by Rs. 25·7 crores to Rs. 56·93 crores in the year under review. The decrease was most marked in cotton manufactures, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars and motor cycles, etc., sugar, machinery and mill-work, silk manufactures, artificial silk, wool manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, hardware and oils. The only article which showed a noticeable increase was raw cotton. Dyeing and tanning substances, bobbins, chemicals and boots and shoes also showed increases.

The more important commodities are the subject of special remarks in the subsequent paragraphs.

Coal.—The considerable fall of Rs. 15 lakhs in imports of foreign coal valued at Rs. 18·52 lakhs during the year under report represents reduced shipments from Natal by Rs. 16 lakhs. This may be attributed firstly to the general trade depression, secondly to the boycott of foreign coal and the greater use of Bengal coal as a substitute and thirdly to large stocks carried over from the previous year's importations. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, however, advanced. The fall in receipts of Indian coal is accounted for mainly by the fact that there was a lesser demand by Indian railways owing to diminished traffic Prices of coal remained fairly steady throughout the year.

Dyeing and tanning substances.—Imports under this head improved from Rs. 1·53 crore to Rs. 1·66 crore representing larger arrivals of aniline dye and synthetic indigo from Germany whose share in the total imports rose from 55 to 61 per cent. The increase reflects accumulation of stocks rather than improved turn-over.

Hardware.—Imports further decreased by Rs. 56·27 lakhs to Rs. 1·01 crore owing to smaller supplies from all important countries. Though Germany continues to be the largest supplier, her share receded from 41 to 36½ per cent. of the total imports. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, improved from 29 to 31½ per cent., and that of the United States of America from 10 to 11 per cent. The share of Japan remained unchanged.

Machinery and Millwork.—The total value of imports under this head receded by Rs. 1·23 crore to Rs. 3·99 crores, the falling off being shared by almost all important kinds of machinery except railway locomotives. Arrivals of electrical machinery fell by Rs. 40·3 lakhs and those of oil engines (other than locomotives) and textile machinery by Rs. 23·11 lakhs and Rs. 21·25 lakhs respectively, mainly owing to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom. Decreases were also recorded under other sorts of machinery, oil crushing and refining machinery, sewing and knitting machinery and metal working machinery.

Matches.—Owing to the increased production of Indian matches as a result of a rapid growth in the number of match factories, the falling off in imports continued and a further fall of 66,000 gross of boxes in quantity and of Rs. 89,000 in value was recorded during the year under report.

Metals and Ores.—Under iron and steel the total receipts from the United Kingdom fell from 92,000 to 47,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·85 crore to Rs. 95·42 lakhs in value and those from Belgium from 115,000 to 83,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1·61 crore to Rs. 1·16 crore in value. Arrivals from Germany and Luxemburg also declined. Receipts from France, however, increased from 8,500 to 10,200 tons in quantity and from Rs. 9·67 lakhs to Rs. 9·75 lakhs in value.

Under brass, the principal article is mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, receipts of which from the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 10·63 lakhs to Rs. 61,000. Arrivals from Japan also declined from Rs. 25·48 lakhs to Rs. 20·77 lakhs. Receipts from Germany, however, advanced from 95,000 to 115,000 cwt. in quantity but receded from Rs. 48·11 lakhs to Rs. 44·08 lakhs in value. Owing to the considerable fall in the price of copper, imports of copper sheets improved from Rs. 40·94 lakhs to Rs. 49·29 lakhs. The further fall under German silver represents smaller shipments from Austria, Germany and Italy. Owing to increased arrivals from the Straits Settlements imports of tin advanced by 884 cwt. in quantity but fell by Rs. 4·47 lakhs in value.

Motor cars and motor cycles.—The total value of the trade in motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles and parts and accessories receded by Rs. 1·45 crore to Rs. 2·04 crores. The imports of motor cars decreased from 8,728 to 5,208 in number and from Rs. 1·75 crore to Rs. 98·95 lakhs in value. Arrivals from the United States of America decreased from 6,246 to 2,735 cars and those from the United Kingdom from 1,126 to 754 cars. The average declared value of British cars declined from Rs. 3,108 to Rs. 2,842.

Oils.—By reason of the general trade depression and in spite of the competition of a newly established firm, imports of mineral oils from foreign countries fell by over 9½ million gallons. The fall mainly represents reduced supplies of bulk kerosene oil from Persia, the Straits Settlements and Georgia.

The supply of petrol from Burma declined by 109,000 gallons to 2,453,000 gallons. Only one consignment of foreign petrol consisting of 720,000 gallons valued at Rs. 4·05 lakhs was imported from the Straits Settlements during the year under report as against a total import amounting to nearly 1½ million gallons valued at Rs. 9·8 lakhs during the previous year.

Postal articles not specified.—The total value of postal articles not specified decreased from Rs. 1·84 crore to Rs. 1·58 crore of which the value of imports from the United Kingdom was Rs. 74·77 lakhs as against Rs. 89·58 lakhs in the preceding year.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—In the year under report the trade in precious stones further declined from Rs. 46·66 lakhs to Rs. 29·02 lakhs of which Rs. 28 lakhs represents diamonds. These were almost entirely supplied by Belgium whose share was valued at Rs. 26·41 lakhs as against Rs. 39·83 lakhs in the previous year. Arrivals of pearls fell further from Rs. 23·42 lakhs to Rs. 10·9 lakhs owing to a fall in the importations from Bahrein Islands. The figures are symptomatic of the times.

Sugar.—The total imports of sugar into British India recorded a slight fall of 8,000 tons but Bombay's receipts remained practically unchanged. Receipts of Java sugar into Bombay advanced by nearly 26,000 tons due to Java prices being more favourable. Imports of beet sugar, on the other hand, receded by an equal quantity owing to reduced supplies from the United Kingdom, Hungary, France and Czechoslovakia. A significant feature is the entry of Russian sugar into the Indian market. Over 26,000 tons of this sugar were imported into Bombay during the last two months of the year and very large quantities are expected during the current year.

Tea.—Imports of foreign tea fell by 1,672,000 lb. to 4,454,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 4·72 lakhs to Rs. 30·94 lakhs in value. Arrivals of black tea from Java and Ceylon declined by 484,000 lb. and 418,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 3·54 lakhs and Rs. 2·57 lakhs in value to 450,000 lb. and 1,176,000 lb. in quantity and to Rs. 2·02 lakhs and Rs. 8·55 lakhs in value respectively. Arrivals of green tea from China also fell by 912,000 lb. to 2,498,000 lb. in quantity but rose by Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 17·95 lakhs in value. Exports of Indian tea also decreased by 68,000 lb. to 486,000 lb. in quantity and by Rs. 1·31 lakhs to Rs. 4·4 lakhs in value mainly as a result of reduced shipments to Iraq and other Native States in Arabia.

Textiles : Cotton, raw.—Imports of foreign cotton rose from 24,000 tons to 58,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3·41 crores to Rs. 6·32 crores in value. This substantial increase may be attributed firstly to the lower prices of Egyptian and American cotton and secondly to the impetus given by the boycott movement to the Indian mills who imported long-stapled

varieties of the abovementioned cotton for the spinning of yarn of finer counts.

Cotton piece-goods.—The total value of imported piece-goods (including fents) fell from Rs. 14·05 crores to Rs. 4·36 crores, towards which coloured goods contributed Rs. 1·9 crore, greys Rs. 1·29 crore and whites Rs. 1·06 crore. The largest decrease was under coloured goods, viz., Rs. 3·88 crores. Greys lost Rs. 3·05 crores and whites Rs. 2·06 crores. The share of the United Kingdom in the total piece-goods trade declined from 57 to 56 per cent., while that of Japan rose from 33 to 34 per cent.

Of the total receipts of coloured piece-goods valued at Rs. 1·9 crore, the United Kingdom was responsible for Rs. 1·43 crore and Japan for Rs. 27·72 lakhs.

Cotton yarn.—The fall in the imports of cotton yarn from 19¼ million lb. to nearly 10¼ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 1·18 crore in value, which is chiefly attributed to the boycott movement, reflects reduced shipments both from the United Kingdom and Japan.

Silk, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw silk further declined from 1,299,000 lb. to 1,287,000 lb. in quantity and from Rs. 72·78 lakhs to Rs. 60·57 lakhs in value. The fall may partly be attributed to the direct importation of raw silk by Madras and partly to the drop in the Chinese Exchange and unsettled trade conditions. Imports of piece-goods, the most important item in the group, reacted immediately to the boycott and receded from 17¾ million yards to 11¾ million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·77 crore to Rs. 89·97 lakhs in value.

Artificial Silk.—Heavy stocks as well as general, political and economic conditions caused a further decline in the imports of artificial silk yarn from 4½ million lb. to 4¼ million lb. in quantity and from Rs. 60·37 lakhs to Rs. 47·27 lakhs in value. Arrivals from Italy, the chief supplier, advanced by 393,000 lb. to 3 million lb. in quantity, but declined by Rs. 55,000 to Rs. 34·48 lakhs in value.

Wool, raw and manufactured.—Imports of raw wool receded by 2¾ million lb. to 1½ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 21·23 lakhs to Rs. 8·37 lakhs in value owing mainly to smaller receipts from Persia. Imports of woollen piece-goods, the most important item in this group, further declined from 4½ million yards to 2 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 1·04 crore to Rs. 38·9 lakhs in value, representing smaller despatches from the United Kingdom, Germany and all other supplying countries.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

EXPORTS

There was a very marked falling off in the entrepot trade of Bombay during the year under review, the value contracting by Rs. 1·29 crore and falling to Rs. 3·23 crores. Raw cotton accounted for Rs. 18 lakhs of this fall by reason of consumption by the Indian mills of almost all the imported cotton. The decline of nearly Rs. 18 lakhs in re-export of cotton manufactures is mainly due to reduced shipments of coloured and grey piece-goods.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES

In the year under review, exports of Indian produce and manufactures further declined by nearly Rs. 17 crores to Rs. 53 crores. This is attributed chiefly to the world depression in trade and the slump in commodity prices. All the principal articles of export except tobacco have contributed to the fall and in particular raw cotton, seeds, raw wool, cotton manufactures, grain, pulse and flour, oil cakes, raw hides and skins, metals and ores, leather and cotton twist and yarn which represent 92 per cent., of the total export trade. The fall in the value of oil cakes represents smaller demand for linseed cake from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Germany and for groundnut cake from the Netherlands and Belgium. Exports of myrobalams increased in quantity but fell in value. The decline in the shipments of spices is accounted for by smaller takings of pepper by all the principal buying countries except Persia and of cardamoms by the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany despite larger demand from Arabia. The increase under tobacco represents larger shipments of unmanufactured tobacco to Aden and Dependencies.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—Wheat, wheat-flour, jowar and bajri, pulse and rice are the most important items under this head. The fall of Rs. 50·7 lakhs is partly attributed to general depression and financial stringency and partly to the competition of supplies from elsewhere, e.g., of rice from Japan and wheat and wheat-flour from Australia and Iraq. The value of exports of jowar and bajri further decreased by Rs. 17·3 lakhs to Rs. 7·15 lakhs in consequence of reduced shipments to all buying countries. The fall of Rs. 12·65 lakhs under wheat-flour is accounted for by the smaller demand from all buying countries except Arabia whose takings increased by 197 tons in quantity

but fell off by Rs. 1·6 lakh in value. The decrease of Rs. 10·56 lakhs under pulse mainly represents reduced shipments of lentils. The value of exports of rice declined by Rs. 7·89 lakhs as a result of smaller takings by all buying countries except Bahrein Islands, Natal and Zanzibar and Pemba and the fall under wheat is chiefly accounted for by smaller demand from Arabia.

Hides and Skins (raw and tanned).—Shipments under this head fell off by 1,397 tons in quantity and by Rs. 75·67 lakhs in value. The American demand was noticeably poor. Exports of raw hides, though advanced by 235 tons in quantity, declined by Rs. 2·69 lakhs in value.

Metals and Ores.—The principal item under this head is manganese ore. Exports of this ore from the whole of British India receded from 816,000 tons to 486,000 tons in the year under review. Shipments from Bengal declined by 205,000 tons, from Bombay by 111,000 tons and from Madras by 14,000 tons.

Seeds.—There was a heavy fall of Rs. 1·42 crore under this head though the quantity shipped was less by only 2,700 tons. The substantial fall of Rs. 68 lakhs in value under groundnuts despite larger shipments by 13,000 tons, is mainly attributed to the keen competition of China and Africa and also to the enormous supply of whale oil at comparatively low rates, which affected buying of oilseeds.

Textiles: Cotton, raw.—The prices of Indian cotton experienced a remarkable fall of about 20 to 25 per cent., during the first nine months of the year, though the subsequent three months indicated an improvement owing to smaller stocks and the improved political situation. In spite of the tendency of the people to buy Indian made goods, the consumption of Indian cotton in local mills showed no improvement mainly owing to larger consumption of imported cotton.

Indian cotton prices steadily declined for the first nine months of the year and in the middle of December registered the lowest price (Rs. 172) ever reached for many years past. By reason of its cheapness, there was a growing demand for Indian cotton, in consequence of which exports from Bombay recorded an increase of nearly 9,000 tons in quantity, though owing to falling prices, they fell off by nearly Rs. 10 crores in value. Japan, China, Germany and Spain took larger quantities, while Belgium, the United States of America and Italy reduced their takings. Stocks in Bombay at the end of March 1931 amounted to

953,000 bales as compared with 1,287,000 bales at the end of the previous year.

Cotton Manufactures.—During the year, the local production of cotton piece-goods recorded an advance of about 4 per cent., over the previous year's working, but owing to their cheapness, Japanese goods successfully invaded some of the foreign markets hitherto served by India. Russian goods are also finding a market in Persia in preference to a certain class of goods usually supplied by India.

The Gulf ports and East Africa are the principal markets for Indian cotton piece-goods. The total shipments during the year recorded a falling off of 27 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 81 lakhs in value, mainly comprising reduced shipments of coloured piece-goods. Foreign competition was felt abroad as at home and all buying countries, especially Persia, Iraq and Arabia took reduced supplies.

Coloured piece-goods constituted nearly 85 per cent., and grey 15 per cent., of the export trade.

Cotton yarn.—The Bombay yarn market continued to be depressed in the year under report by reason of the general trade conditions. Exports, however, showed only a slight reduction of about 7 per cent. This is attributed to the larger internal consumption of local yarn by the Indian mills owing to smaller imports of foreign yarn and textiles.

Wool, raw.—Exports of raw wool further contracted by 10¼ million lb. to nearly 12¾ million lb. in quantity and by Rs. 98·27 lakhs to Rs. 1·05 crore in value.

TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

A significant feature of the Bombay's trade is that the United Kingdom has yielded pride of place to Japan, whose share in the total trade increased from 20·52 per cent. to 20·7 per cent. while that of the United Kingdom fell from 24·21 per cent. to 19·8 per cent. The proportionate share of Continental Europe improved, while that of America declined.

Under imports, the United Kingdom's figure recorded a heavy fall of over Rs. 12 crores owing to reduced shipments of all the principal articles, especially cotton piece-goods. Imports from other British Possessions declined chiefly by reason of smaller receipts of wheat from Australia despite larger supplies of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. Imports from foreign countries in Europe decreased owing mainly to smaller arrivals of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods,

unspecified articles by Post and silk yarn from Italy, hardware and woollen piece-goods from Germany, sugar, woollen piece-goods and apparel from France and metals—iron and steel—and precious stones from Belgium, the only noticeable increases being of dyeing and tanning substances and copper from Germany and vegetable products from Belgium. Among foreign countries in Asia, imports from Japan declined owing mainly to smaller receipts of cotton, grey and coloured piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn and silk piece-goods. There was a substantial improvement in imports from Africa owing entirely to increased arrivals of raw cotton from Egypt, while imports from the United States of America declined owing mainly to smaller arrivals of motor cars and motor cycles, cotton fents and cotton coloured piece-goods despite larger receipts of raw cotton, kerosene oil and copper sheets.

Under exports, Japan continued to occupy the first place, her proportionate share increasing from 29·55 to 32·6 per cent. The decline in the value of exports to that country entirely represents the heavy fall in the value of shipments of raw cotton. Exports to the United Kingdom also declined owing mainly to smaller takings of seeds, raw wool and raw cotton, her share in the export trade declining from 13·46 to 12·03 per cent. Among other countries, the shares of Belgium and Germany declined owing to smaller shipments of raw cotton and seeds, while those of France, the Netherlands and Italy improved. The share of China increased while that of the United States of America declined owing to smaller takings of raw cotton, raw skins and raw wool.

Treasure.—With a smaller balance of trade in favour of India, viz. Rs. 62 crores as against Rs. 79 crores in 1929-30, imports of treasure on private account further declined from Rs. 18·63 crores to Rs. 17·91 crores. Imports of both gold and silver declined.

Exports of gold on private account amounted to Rs. 49 lakhs as against Rs. 49,000 in the previous year, representing entirely shipments of bullion to the United Kingdom. Exports of silver also advanced by Rs. 47 lakhs to Rs. 1·75 crore owing entirely to despatches of silver bullion worth Rs. 1·48 crore to Hongkong as against none in the previous year.

SHIPPING

The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade decreased from 1,426 to 1,313 and their total tonnage from 5,211,849 to 4,963,786. Steamers numbered 1,128 of the

burthen of 4,945,768 as against 1,221 of 5,191,081 tons in the previous year. The average net tonnage of steamers which entered the port with cargo was 4,290 as against 4,231 in the preceding year. Sailing vessels consisted entirely of " Native Craft " engaged in trade with ports in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and East Africa.

COASTING TRADE

The coasting trade excluding treasure between the chief port—Bombay and other ports in India grouped by Provinces is summarised in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Imports			Exports		
	1929-30	1930-31	Increase or decrease	1929-30	1930-31	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. British Ports within the Presidency ..	133	123	— 10	223	186	— 37
2. Indian Ports not British within the Presidency ..	708	540	— 168	389	333	— 56
3. British Ports in other Presidencies ..	1,737	1,410	— 327	2,047	1,986	— 61
4. Indian Ports not British in other Presidencies ..	129	94	— 35	120	103	— 17
Grand Total ..	2,707	2,167	— 540	2,779	2,608	— 171

Imports from coast ports into Bombay consist almost entirely of articles of Indian produce which are intended partly for consumption in the Presidency and partly for re-export to foreign countries.

In the year under review, imports contracted by over Rs. 5 crores and declined to Rs. 22 crores by reason of smaller arrivals of raw cotton, jute manufactures, seeds and grain, pulse and flour. Imports of raw cotton further decreased by Rs. 1·28 crore to Rs. 5·54 crores owing to reduced shipments from Kathiawar, Sind, Goa and Cutch despite increased arrivals from Madras. The fall of Rs. 81·86 lakhs under jute manufactures entirely represents smaller shipments from Bengal. Imports of seeds declined by Rs. 61·54 lakhs to Rs. 1·06 crore due to smaller despatches from Travancore, Kathiawar and Madras.

Imports of grain, pulse and flour fell by Rs. 34·67 lakhs to Rs. 5·54 crores owing to reduced shipments of rice from Burma despite larger arrivals of wheat from Sind. There were also noticeable decreases in the arrivals of petroleum, kerosene oil and teak wood from Burma, of coal and tea from Bengal, of spices from all shipping ports except Madras and of raw wool from Kathiawar.

Exports from Bombay to coast ports also declined by Rs. 1·71 crore to Rs. 26 crores owing to larger shipments of Indian produce being more than counterbalanced by reduced shipments of foreign merchandise. Exports of Indian produce, which formed 77 per cent. of the total export trade, advanced by Rs. 1·12 crore to Rs. 20 crores owing entirely to larger shipments of cotton piece-goods to Sind and Bengal. Exports of cotton twist and yarn, however, declined owing to larger shipments to Bengal being more than counterbalanced by smaller shipments to Burma, Kathiawar and Sind. The fall under grain, pulse and flour is due to smaller shipments of wheat-flour to Burma, of wheat to Kathiawar and of pulse to Madras. Shipments of rice, however, increased owing to larger despatches to British Ports within the Presidency and Kathiawar. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 2·83 crores to Rs. 5·91 crores chiefly by reason of reduced shipments of cotton piece-goods to Sind and Madras. Re-shipments of sugar, metals and ores, cotton twist and yarn, motor cars, aniline dye and hardware also declined.

SUBORDINATE PORTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of the subordinate ports of the Presidency is insignificant. Imports, which consisted chiefly of dates from Iraq, received a further setback and declined from Rs. 1·62 lakh to Rs. 60,000. There were no exports to foreign ports in the year under report as against shipments valued at Rs. 7,840 in the previous year.

COASTING TRADE

The total value of the coasting trade of the subordinate ports further decreased by Rs. 1·43 crore to Rs. 5·93 crores, both imports and exports sharing in the decrease. Imports fell by Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 3·23 crores and exports by Rs. 66 lakhs to Rs. 2·7 crores. Fifty-two per cent. of the total trade of the subordinate ports is with the chief port—Bombay.

THE TRADE OF SIND

The Province of Sind along with the rest of the world suffered from the effects of the general trade depression that commenced during the preceding year and continued to cast its ever-increasing shadow during the whole of the year under review. The period was marked by a steady fall in the prices of all articles, raw and manufactured, the former being affected more than the latter, mainly due to over-production and its concomitant evils. Add to the economic distress caused by the trade depression, political troubles of a grave nature accompanied by the Civil Disobedience movement, the boycott of foreign cloth, etc., struck at the root of the internal peace and greatly hampered trade and commerce.

CHIEF PORT—KARACHI

The values of both imports and exports were much lower than in the preceding year, which itself was one of great depression. Foreign imports decreased by Rs. 557 lakhs or 19 per cent. Taking the figures of private trade alone, i.e. excluding Government stores, the fall was still greater, viz. Rs. 704 lakhs or 26 per cent. Cotton piece-goods accounted for more than half this decrease. Although the quantity of sugar imported was somewhat in excess of that recorded in the preceding year, the extremely low level of prices caused a considerable reduction in value. Foreign exports were down by Rs. 755 lakhs or 29 per cent. Raw cotton, largely on account of the phenomenal collapse in its price and partly also to less demand was responsible for over 81 per cent. of this decrease. On the other hand exports of wheat showed a considerable expansion, but here again unprecedentedly low prices prevented a proportionate rise in value. The coasting trade showed some improvement under both imports and exports. The progress made by the new Salt industry last year was, however, arrested this year, shipments to Calcutta having decreased by 2,624 tons to 16,665 tons.

Notes on the changes in the value and volume of important articles in the trade are given below :—

IMPORTS

Sugar.—The world sugar position went from bad to worse during the year under report. The local prices of *white Java* opened at Rs. 12-8-6 per cwt. and closed at Rs. 12 on 31st March 1931. Though the quantity imported increased by 3 per cent. the value declined by 24 per cent.

Tea.—Imports of tea rose by 114,513 lbs. to 549,981 lbs. in quantity and by Rs. 45,183 to 4·19 lakhs in value. The improvement occurred in receipts of green tea, mostly from China, and is attributed to a revival of demand from the Peshawar and Afghanistan markets. Arrivals of black tea, mainly from Ceylon, on the other hand, decreased by 43,710 lbs. to 339,500 lbs.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The aggregate value of imports under this head amounted to Rs. 8·46 lakhs as against Rs. 49·42 lakhs last year. The decrease was due to reduced arrivals of wheat from Australia, which sent only 7,915 tons as against 30,938 tons last year. A bumper crop in India obviated the necessity of foreign imports.

Oils.—The increase in arrivals of foreign kerosene oil from 20,144,750 gallons valued at Rs. 97·43 lakhs to 22,844,428 gallons valued at Rs. 110·67 lakhs was due to a rush of imports at the end of the year to escape the anticipated rise in import duty. The progressive fall in imports from Burma from 931,021 gallons valued at Rs. 4·92 lakhs to 362,420 gallons valued at Rs. 1·94 lakhs is explained by heavy replacements from Persia. As in the previous year, out of 13,168,574 gallons valued at Rs. 26·99 lakhs, half the quantity of fuel oil came from British Borneo and half from Persia. The expansion in receipts of petrol from 5,415,751 gallons valued at Rs. 66·52 lakhs to 13,146,793 gallons valued at Rs. 147·73 lakhs was due to an increased demand from both Sind and the Punjab.

Coal.—Coal is imported here mainly for bunkering purposes. Imports of foreign coal, mostly Natal coal, were well maintained at about 32,000 tons valued at Rs. 6·14 lakhs but those of Indian (Bengal) coal decreased by about 55,000 tons to about 80,000 tons valued at Rs. 14·32 lakhs.

Cotton Yarn and Manufactures.—During the year under report the import business in cotton goods was greatly hampered by the boycott movement started early in April throughout the country. Determined efforts were made by picketing and intimidation to stop all sales and purchase of imported cloth, particularly British cloth. In consequence, the total value of imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, was reduced by nearly Rs. 367 lakhs or 47 per cent. to Rs. 417 lakhs, which was the lowest value recorded during the last 20 years. It may be noted that despite the embargo, the local dealers managed to dispose of a fairly good portion of their stocks secretly through unusual channels, and stocks at the close of the year were light.

Piece-goods.—The aggregate volume of imports of cotton piece-goods decreased by 37 per cent. and the value by 47 per cent.

Woollen goods.—Though the total quantity of yarn and knitting wool imported was slightly in excess of arrivals last year, the value decreased by Rs. 1·40 lakhs to Rs. 11·58 lakhs. This article is mostly intended for the Amritsar market. Germany and Poland were the chief sources of supply during the year. Imports of woollens suffered a serious decline owing to the general trade depression and a heavy fall in the prices of the raw material. The value of piece-goods, which form the bulk of the trade in woollens, was reduced by no less than 56 per cent. to Rs. 31·30 lakhs, supplies from all the principal countries, viz. France, the United Kingdom and Germany being much less than in the previous year. France, which mostly supplies shawl cloth for the Amritsar market, had, as usual, the largest share, viz. 53 per cent.

Silk.—Imports of silk were valued at Rs. 8·21 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·96 lakhs, which was noticeable mainly in the receipts of yarn, noils and warps from Italy. Silk piece-goods, on the other hand, increased in value from Rs. 3·07 lakhs to Rs. 4·03 lakhs, notably in the arrivals from China.

Artificial silk.—The aggregate value of the imports of artificial silk, consisting mainly of piece-goods of cotton and artificial silk, receded by Rs. 6·04 lakhs to Rs. 18·42 lakhs. The shortage occurred in the arrivals from Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Japan, on the other hand, increased its sales from Rs. 4·42 lakhs to Rs. 12·62 lakhs.

Metals and Metal Manufactures.—The total quantity of iron and steel imported during the year showed a decrease of 4 per cent. which in view of the acute trade and economic depression does not need any comment. It is, however, significant to note that the quantity supplied by the United Kingdom was 41 per cent. less than in the previous year. Of the total quantity of iron and steel imported, viz. 105,651 tons, 69,494 tons paid the protective duties. Imports of copper showed a substantial recovery at Rs. 8·73 lakhs. The improvement was most noticeable in the receipts of sheets and was due to a greater demand from Afghanistan.

The total value of imports of machinery receded by Rs. 32·40 lakhs: mainly the result of the general trade depression. The United Kingdom and the United States of America shared the decrease under mining machinery, while the reduction under textile machinery occurred in the supplies of cotton weaving and wool machinery from Germany.

Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments.—The aggregate value of the articles included in this group declined by Rs. 7·23 lakhs to Rs. 55·88 lakhs. A restricted demand due to financial stringency combined with lower prices accounted for the contraction.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.—Although the total value of imports under this group amounting to Rs. 44·84 lakhs was Rs. 3·70 lakhs less than in the previous year, it was well above the quinquennial average. The shortage occurred mainly in the receipts of soda ash from the United Kingdom.

Vehicles, excluding Locomotives for Railways.—Imports of motor cars from foreign countries again recorded a decline by 171 to 1,462 cars, the newly erected assembly plant at Bombay having met some of the local and upcountry requirements as in the last year. Karachi imported 220 motor cars from Bombay as against 322 last year. Of the total number (viz. 307) of motor cycles imported, 283 came from the United Kingdom. The heavy drop under cycles from 26,647 to 10,710 imported mainly from the United Kingdom, was due to the disinclination to buy British goods more particularly in the Punjab. The United Kingdom was again the largest supplier of railway carriages and wagons, but the value decreased by Rs. 9·28 lakhs.

EXPORTS

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—During the year under report the aggregate shipments under this head showed a good increase, viz., by 180,602 tons to 279,832 tons in quantity and by Rs. 142·50 lakhs to Rs. 323·12 lakhs in value, but not very favourable in comparison with the figures of 1928-29 which were 359,660 tons valued at Rs. 528·75 lakhs.

Wheat.—The Indian wheat crop for the season 1929-30 was a record one, but the volume of export business done during the year under report, though much higher than in the preceding year, viz., from 10,743 tons valued at Rs. 15·41 lakhs in 1929-30 to 1,94,917 tons valued at Rs. 191·08 lakhs in 1930-31, did not at all come up to expectations, because abnormal crops in other wheat-producing countries restricted the demand to a great extent. Shipments to the United Kingdom, our chief customer, increased from 6,964 tons to 175,276 tons.

Other Food Grains.—Exports of wheat flour, viz. 26,493 tons in quantity was exactly the same as in 1929-30 but low prices brought about a fall of Rs. 13·61 lakhs in value. Egypt, Mauritius, Aden, Arabia and Italian East Africa were the

chief consuming centres. The decline in exports of barley from 5,467 tons to 1,129 tons was due to Indian prices having remained far above export parity throughout the year, while an increase in the exports of gram from 5,970 tons to 7,024 tons was the result of a better demand from France and Egypt, while the improvement under rice occurred in despatches to Arabia and Aden.

Raw Cotton.—Although the total quantity of cotton exported during the year under report, viz. 180,996 tons valued at Rs. 954·96 lakhs, decreased by 12 per cent. as compared with the previous year, which was a record year, it was nevertheless the second highest on record. The collapse in prices reduced the value by 39 per cent. Barring the United Kingdom who increased her purchases by 7,738 tons to 31,946 tons, all the principal purchasers took less. The decrease in shipments to Japan, the largest purchaser, from 51,050 tons to 44,114 tons is said to be due to that country having drawn large quantities from Bombay.

Wool.—The decrease in shipments of wool from 25,734,015 lbs. to 17,115,375 lbs. was the result of the continued slump in prices and lack of purchasing power throughout the world.

Seeds.—The total quantity of seeds exported during the year again decreased from 45,660 tons to 32,685 tons and the value from Rs. 92·59 lakhs to Rs. 51·73 lakhs. Export of rapeseed, the most important seed, decreased from 42,400 tons to 31,951 tons in quantity and from Rs. 87·40 lakhs to Rs. 49·97 lakhs in value. A good demand for internal consumption and the consequent favourable prices realized, checked exports to foreign countries.

Hides and Skins, Raw.—The total shipments again declined from 11,179 tons to 8,086 tons in quantity and from Rs. 152·19 lakhs to Rs. 98·57 lakhs in value. The export trade in raw hides remained greatly depressed owing to the downward trend of prices. Moreover the values of Indian hides having kept at a comparatively higher level than those of other countries, made business more difficult. The decrease in the export trade of raw skins from 7,078 tons valued at Rs. 108·67 lakhs to 5,020 tons valued at Rs. 72·25 lakhs was due to reduced purchases of goat skins by the United States of America.

Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.—Exports of leather, the important article in this class, declined by Rs. 5·75 lakhs to Rs. 7·50 lakhs owing to smaller shipments of tanned or dressed skins to the United Kingdom.

Foreign Merchandise, Re-exported.—The total value of re-exports of foreign merchandise again fell from Rs. 166·72 lakhs to Rs. 110·44 lakhs. The decline in re-exports of foreign wool, mostly Kandahar wool, from 4,669,510 lbs., valued at Rs. 41·86 lakhs to 3,336,495 lbs. valued at Rs. 21·55 lakhs, was due to the continued slump in prices and lack of purchasing power throughout the world. Re-exports of woollen manufactures consisted entirely of Persian carpets to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The value of re-exports of rubber manufactures at Rs. 25·26 lakhs retained the last year's level, Iraq and Persia being the chief consuming centres.

COASTING TRADE

The aggregate value of the coasting trade of the port of Karachi including Government stores and treasure amounted to Rs. 15·67 crores as against Rs. 14·74 crores in the preceding year. Both Imports and Exports showed progress, the former increasing by Rs. 72·12 lakhs to Rs. 10·61 crores and the latter by Rs. 21·31 lakhs to Rs. 506 lakhs.

SUBORDINATE PORTS

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.—The total value of the entire trade with these two ports, which is confined to coasting trade, declined from Rs. 9·23 lakhs to Rs. 7·73 lakhs, to which Keti Bandar contributed 63 per cent. and Sirganda 37 per cent. Rice is the chief article in the trade of both these ports.

SHIPPING

Foreign Trade.—The total number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade increased from 1,142 to 1,261, and the tonnage from 1,911,708 to 1,930,842 tons, both steam and sailing vessels contributing to this increase. Their respective numbers were 626 as against 601 and 635 as against 541. The average tonnage per steamer declined from 3,099 to 2,990 tons. In all 941 steamers entered the port of Karachi as against 913 in the previous year. The number of vessels flying the British Flag increased from 702 to 714.

Coasting Trade.—The total number of steamers and sailing vessels employed in this trade increased from 5,482 to 5,788 while their tonnage decreased from 3,215,407 to 3,144,589 tons.

TRADE OF ADEN

The trade of Aden is mainly transhipment and the principal business is in coffee, hides, skins and cotton piece-goods.

The total value of the private Sea-borne and Land trade of Aden as compared with the statistics for the year 1929-30 decreased from Rs. 14·02 crores to Rs. 10·57 crores. The sea-borne trade alone decreased from Rs. 13·56 crores to Rs. 10·25 crores. The total value of the Import trade, exclusive of treasure, decreased from Rs. 6·91 crores to Rs. 5·46 crores. The value of articles of food, drink and tobacco decreased from Rs. 1·81 crores to Rs. 1·43 crores. The decrease was chiefly noted in coffee, grain and pulse, dates wet, provision ghee, spices, sugar and tobacco.

The total value of raw materials and produce decreased from Rs. 2·33 crores to Rs. 1·88 crores. Gum and resins, coal, raw hides, oils, seeds, raw skins, and wood and timber were mainly responsible for the decrease. The main reason for the decrease in coal by Rs. 18·16 lakhs was due to less imports of Welsh and South African coal, while the decrease noted in oils by Rs. 5·46 lakhs was due to fuel oil which decreased by Rs. 3·97 lakhs wholly from the Persian Gulf. The total value of articles wholly or mainly manufactured decreased from Rs. 2·70 crores to Rs. 2·05 crores. Chemicals, drugs and medicines, hardware, dyes and tanning substances—chiefly indigo, and glassware contributed to the decrease, while porcelain, machinery and mill-work, silk—chiefly piece-goods, candles and matches showed increases.

The total value of the Export Sea-borne trade, exclusive of treasure, amounted to Rs. 3·70 crores as compared with Rs. 5·14 crores, the year previous, showing a decrease of Rs. 1·44 crores. Articles of food, drink and tobacco decreased from Rs. 1·88 crores to Rs. 1·36 crores, the principal decreases being in coffee, grain and pulse, sugar and salt. Raw materials and produce also showed a decrease, viz. by Rs. 46·98 lakhs to Rs. 66·28 lakhs. The chief decreases were in gum, raw hides and oil, while fodder, shell tortoise and nakh showed increases. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured similarly showed a decrease by Rs. 45·77 lakhs to Rs. 1·64 crores, apparel, chemicals and tanning substances contributing to the decrease, while metals, candles and silk to the increase.

The total Imports of Treasure decreased by Rs. 23·52 lakhs and Exports by Rs. 19·35 lakhs.

The total Sea-borne Trade, excluding Treasure, amounted to Rs. 9·17 crores against Rs. 12·6 crores the year previous, the British Empire exhibiting the largest share, viz. 45·40 per cent., of which India's share was Rs. 1·36 crores.

The number of vessels entering the Port was 1,577 with a tonnage of 5,805,529 against 1,636 with a tonnage of 6,178,350 the year previous.

Land Trade.—There is a Land Trade between Aden and the Mainland of Arabia, carried by Camel Caravan. The total value of the Produce decreased from Rs. 23·29 lakhs to Rs. 18·17 lakhs chiefly in animals, coffee, grain, firewood and charcoal, while increases were seen in medicines, dyeing and tanning substances, fruit and vegetable, grass and raw hides. Exports decreased from Rs. 22·67 lakhs to Rs. 13·93 lakhs.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE Public Works Department has long been an important feature of the British administration in India. Its history dates from 1854 when it first came to be organised on a definite basis in succession to the old military boards, constituted mainly for the carrying out of military works.

For administrative purposes the work of the Department is divided into two sections : (*i*) Roads and Buildings and (*ii*) Irrigation.

During the year under review the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency executed works involving a total expenditure of Rs. 139 lakhs. The expenditure on buildings connected with Central Services amounted to over Rs. 9 lakhs.

Central Workshops, Dapuri.—During the year under report, the total value of the work done at the workshops was Rs. 1·67 lakhs and showed a slight increase over the last year's figure viz., Rs. 1·51 lakhs.

ELECTRICAL

Two new licenses were granted in the year under report for the supply of Electricity to (1) Nasik-Deolali and (2) Ahmednagar, and several more applications were under the consideration of Government. The number of licenses, including permissions under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, in operation at the beginning of the year under report was 38, while at the end of the year the number operating or under consideration was 46. The total expenditure incurred on electric installations was Rs. 3·57 lakhs.

COMMUNICATIONS

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 41·71 lakhs, of which about Rs. 7 lakhs were spent on new works, while about Rs. 35 lakhs were spent on repairs to roads and bridges.

ARBORICULTURE

Nurseries were maintained at various places and planting, watering, and protection of roadside trees continued to receive careful attention.

About 46,758 trees were planted during the year along the Provincial and Local Fund roads in charge of this Department.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nearly Rs. 24 lakhs were spent on public health, various water supplies and drainage schemes and boring operations.

IRRIGATION

GENERAL

The irrigation works in charge of the Public Works Department are divided into two distinct spheres, viz. (1) Sind and (2) Deccan and Gujarat.

IRRIGATION IN SIND

The province of Sind is situated beyond the influence of the south-west and the north-east monsoons, and in consequence its rainfall is normally small and unreliable. Unlike the greater part of India, the area of cultivation in Sind that depends upon rainfall is therefore insignificant. The river Indus, however, brings down abundant supplies of water, the discharge rarely falling below 22,000 cusecs, while the average discharge is as high as 110,000 cusecs. From where it enters the province of Sind, the river is generally in deltaic formation, flowing along an elevated ridge formed by its own alluvial deposits. The indigenous system of irrigation by inundation canals takes advantage of this physical peculiarity. The device is primitive; a cut is taken out from the river and, after a short distance, the canal turns to a course parallel to the river, commanding the low-lying lands falling away from the marginal ridge.

These old irrigation works have been improved and extended. Scientific methods have been introduced into the design and control of the canals, and many of them have been provided with head regulators.

IRRIGATION IN DECCAN AND GUJARAT

Irrigation in the Deccan and Gujarat differs materially from that in Sind. Rainfall is available for agricultural operations but is often precarious. Tanks and canals provide irrigation to valuable crops such as sugarcane and are a source of supply to other crops also when the rainfall is deficient or irregular. The old irrigation works consist chiefly of a few small canals and moderately large tanks, some 12,000 smaller tanks mostly in the southern part and in Gujarat, and of about 400

bandharas in Nasik and Khandesh Districts. From these small beginnings have evolved the magnificient irrigation works which now form such a conspicuous feature in the Deccan and have so successfully fulfilled their beneficent purpose in banishing famines which formerly devastated this portion of the province.

The large irrigation systems in the Deccan are all of the same type. Each depends upon a storage lake near the head of one of the river valleys, where sufficient water is collected during the monsoon to supply the country on either side of the river valley below. The water stored during the rains is let out during the dry months of the year in accordance with requirements ; and at a point on the river, which may be as far as 50 miles from the main storage lake, a " pick-up-weir " is constructed across the river-course to divert the water into canals taking off on either side of the weir. In one case only, that of Lake Fife at Khadakwasla near Poona, do the canals take off from the dam itself. The canals are always constructed at a considerably flatter slope than that of the river, and consequently are able to diverge from the river itself on each side of the valley.

The total expenditure on all irrigation works in the Presidency during the year 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 459 lakhs, of which about Rs. 425 lakhs were spent in Sind and the balance in the Deccan and Gujarat. The amount spent on capital works, i.e. works for which both capital and revenue accounts are kept, was about Rs. 431 lakhs. The total receipts from these works amounted to Rs. 79 lakhs as compared with Rs. 107 lakhs, the average for the preceding three years. Of this amount, the revenue obtained in Sind was Rs. 52 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 27 lakhs in the Deccan and Gujarat. The area irrigated by the capital works in Sind was 36·22 lakhs acres as compared with 34·95 lakhs acres, the average of the previous three years, while in the Deccan and Gujarat it was 2·29 lakhs acres as compared with 2·42 lakhs acres, the average of the last three years. The area under irrigation by the non-capital works was 2·62 lakhs acres ; these works did not yield any revenue, the expenditure thereon, viz., Rs. 28 lakhs, having exceeded the receipts by Rs. 11 lakhs.

SIND

The inundation of 1930 was on the whole a good one. During this season, breaches occurred in certain bunds and a considerable amount of damage was done by the flood waters, particularly on the right bank of the river.

INDUS RIVER COMMISSION

This Commission is entrusted with the conservancy of the river Indus in the province of Sind. It carries out periodical surveys and constructs and maintains the river bunds which protect the country from floods. The estimated cost of repairs and improvements sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 20·38 lakhs. Heavy expenditure was incurred on extensive repairs and improvements to the Sukkur Begari Bund which had breached in several places during the inundation season. In the Nasrat Canals Division the construction of new bunds to complete the gaps in the bund line was started to keep out the river spill.

LLOYD BARRAGE AND CANALS CONSTRUCTION

This scheme which has its head-works on the river Indus at Sukkur is the largest single irrigation scheme undertaken in any part of India. The aim of the project is to provide an assured supply to an area of about 1·83 million acres which is at present receiving an indifferent supply from the existing inundation canals, to improve the character of the supply by making it perennial, and to increase the irrigated area by about 3·3 million acres. The main features of the scheme are a Barrage about a mile long with a bridge-way across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off above the Barrage on the right bank and four on the left bank, with a separate head-regulator for each of the canals. The latest sanctioned estimate of this Project amounts to Rs. 20·03 crores, the total expenditure till the end of March 1931 being Rs. 15·15 crores.

The year under report was the sixth full working year and the eighth since the scheme was sanctioned in 1923. The project is rapidly nearing completion and the Barrage will begin to function early in 1932.

A special Research Division was opened in October 1930 in connection with the project for making sub-soil investigations with a view to ascertain how far the opening of the new canals would lead to water-logging.

DECCAN AND GUJARAT

NORTHERN CIRCLE

The Hathmati and Khari Cut is the only important canal system in this Circle, the other works being small tanks dependent on local rainfall. The year under review was marked by a fairly good monsoon. The total area irrigated during the year under this system was 11,100 acres.

CENTRAL CIRCLE

In this Circle, the Ekruk tank at Sholapur, the Jamda Canals and the Krishna Canal are the important irrigation works. The Ekruk tank supplies water for irrigation as also to the Municipality and the Mills of Sholapur, and the G. I. P. Railway. The area irrigated during the year by the tank was 4,000 acres and the gross assessed revenue (irrigational and non-irrigational) amounted to Rs. 1,43,800.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH CIRCLE

This Circle was opened in December 1927 in order to deal adequately with the scientific side of irrigational problems and practice, and the Nira Left Bank Canal and the Special Irrigation Divisions were placed under it. The Nira Left Bank Canal, the only irrigation system in this Circle, is about 100 miles in length and irrigates about 80,000 acres. The total area irrigated during the year was 65,900 acres and the gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 7,89,900.

The Special Irrigation Division was opened in 1916 to investigate the question of irrigation development. Research and investigation into all the problems relating to irrigation has been the sphere of work of this Division.

DECCAN IRRIGATION CIRCLE

Mhaswad Tank.—This irrigation tank is formed by an earthen dam across the Man river, 9,000 feet long and 80 feet high at its highest point. It has a storage capacity of 2,602 million c.ft. and irrigates lands in the Sholapur District. The area irrigated during the year was about 3,500 acres.

Godavari Canals.—This scheme was completed in 1915-16 at a cost of about a crore of rupees. It irrigates lands in the south of Nasik District and in the north of Ahmednagar District. During the year, the area of all crops irrigated was about 23,300 acres.

Mutha Canals.—This irrigation scheme comprises a storage reservoir at Khadakwasla near Poona known as Lake Fife and the Mutha Right and Left Bank Canals, which are in the aggregate 88 miles long. The storage is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for supplying drinking water to Poona city. The area irrigated during the year was about 14,600 acres.

Pravara River Works.—This system comprises (*a*) the Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, 1,600 feet in length, impounding a storage of some 10,000 million c.ft., (*b*) a pick-up-weir at

Ojhar 890 feet long and (*c*) the Pravara Right and Left Bank Canals 33 and 48 miles long respectively. The area of all crops irrigated during the year was about 29,300 acres.

Lloyd Dam and Nira Right Bank Canal.—The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, 190 feet high and 5,300 feet long, is one of the largest in the world. It impounds about 24,000 million c.ft. of water and supplies water to the old Nira Left Bank Canal and the new Right Bank Canal, which are 100 and 106 miles long respectively. The Nira Right Bank Canal irrigates mainly the western portion of the Sholapur District which is notoriously liable to famine. The Lloyd Dam is now completed in all respects and irrigation from the Nira Right Bank Canal has already commenced, the area irrigated during the year being about 18,900 acres.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE

The Gokak Canal is the only important irrigation work in this Circle. The scheme consists of a weir across the Ghataprabha river at Dhupdal in the Belgaum District and 16 miles of main and branch canals and 36 miles of distributaries. The system also supplies water to the cotton mills at Gokak and the M. & S. M. Railway. The area irrigated during the year was 8,700 acres. Investigations for a storage reservoir at Shirur and for a pick-up-weir near Gokak on the Markandeya river were completed during the year and a rough project prepared.

RAILWAYS

The Railway lines in the Bombay Presidency are not administered by the Bombay Government but are under the direct control of the Railway Board. The Railway Board has also control of the Railway lines in the Indian States within the Presidency.

The total length of the Railways opened for traffic during the year under report in the Bombay Presidency including Sind was 5,807·142 miles, including the length of 71·25 miles newly opened for traffic, viz. the Vasad-Kathana Railway, broad gauge, 26·62 miles in length and the Pad Idan-Mehrabpur Section of the Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways, broad gauge, 44·63 miles in length.

Work on the Tando Adam-Nawabshah Section (south loop) 54·31 miles in length, of the Sind Left Bank Feeder Railways was started in March 1930 and it is expected to be completed and opened for traffic in December 1931.

Work on the Tharushah-Sakrand (chord line) section, 65·73 miles in length, is in progress and this section is also expected to be ready for opening in December 1931.

CHAPTER VIII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

APART from the prevalence of cholera and small-pox, the health of the Presidency as a whole compared favourably with the previous year.

In spite of a total mortality of 15,142 from cholera and 21,341 from small-pox causing a rise in the death-rate from ·47 and ·56 respectively in 1929 to ·79 and 1·11 in the year under report, there was a fall in the total death-rate for the Presidency from 30·53 to 29·53, which was due chiefly to improvement in the death-rates under the headings fevers (12·86 to 11·65) and plague (·94 to ·26). The death-rates from respiratory diseases and all other causes during the year under report were practically the same as last year. There was a slight rise from 1·31 to 1·39 under dysentery and diarrhœa.

The records of the year show that cholera and plague were prevalent in all the Registration Districts except Sind which was quite free from the two diseases during the year. Small-pox was prevalent in a severe epidemic form in the Western, Gujarat and Central Registration Districts, Southern and Sind being lightly affected.

Births.—Among the civil European population of 19,247, 227 births were recorded against 265 equal to a birth-rate of 11·79 per mille of population against 13·77 in 1929. There were 167 deaths equal to a death-rate of 8·68 as compared with 192 and 9·98 respectively in 1929. This fall was chiefly due to a drop from 134 to 111 in deaths in Bombay City where 59 per cent. of all the Europeans in the Presidency reside.

Among Anglo-Indians, 231 births were registered against 265 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population, for the year under report, was 22·60 as compared with 25·93 in 1929. There were 157 deaths as against 178 in the previous year. The death-rate, per mille, for the year, was 15·36 against 17·41 in 1929.

Among the civil Indian population of 19,165,614, 716,952 births were registered showing a decrease of 16,568 over the figures for 1929 but an increase of 44,073 on the decennial mean figure—672,879. The birth-rate for the year for the Presidency as a whole was 37·41 as against 38·27 in the previous

year. For the Presidency proper excluding Bombay City and Sind the rate was 42·20 against 42·66 in 1929, and for the Province of Sind 21·24 as compared with 24·57 in the previous year.

In the Presidency as a whole the birth-rate for rural areas was 38·89 and for urban areas 32·09 against 39·98 and 31·24 respectively in 1929. Of the 27 districts in the Presidency the highest birth-rate was recorded in West Khandesh (54·97) and the lowest (17·56) in Sukkur. The births recorded in Bombay City were 25,046 or 1,139 more than in the previous year equivalent to a birth-rate of 21·80, an increase of ·99. Out of 716,952 births, 372,205 were males and 344,747 females equal to ratios of 19·42 and 17·99 per mille of population.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered was 566,003 as compared with 585,046 in 1929 and 520,330 the mean of previous five years. The recorded death-rate for the whole Presidency works out to 29·53. The death-rate in 1929 was 30·53, the quinquennial mean being 27·15. Excluding Bombay City and Sind, the death-rate for the Presidency was 32·52 against 32·05 in 1929, and for the Province of Sind 18·01 against 26·33 in the previous year. For Bombay City the death-rate was 23·79 as against 22·90 in 1929.

The death-rates for rural and urban areas for the Presidency as a whole were 29·43 and 29·96 respectively against 30·46 and 30·79 in 1929. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 7·88.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for the Presidency was 187·14 per 1,000 registered births as against 188·95 in 1929. The male and female rates were 194·78 and 178·89 respectively as compared with 196·45 and 180·87 in the previous year. In Bombay City the infant mortality rate was 298·33 compared with 300·66 in 1929. The urban and rural infantile death-rates per 1,000 registered births for the Presidency as a whole were 256·43 and 173·19 respectively, as compared with 261·50 and 175·91 in the previous year. The highest rural infantile death-rate was recorded in Broach (246·45) and the lowest in Nawabshah (93·12).

Causes of Deaths.—Deaths among all Indians totalled 566,003, cholera being responsible for 15,142, small-pox for 21,341, plague for 5,026, fevers for 223,274, dysentery and diarrhœa for 26,536, respiratory diseases for 99,678, injuries for 7,645 and all other causes for 167,361.

Grants were placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, for free distribution and cheap sale of quinine. An endeavour was made to bring supplies of the drug within reach of all.

SANITATION

Municipalities.—There are in all 155 municipalities with a total population of 2,678,542. Their aggregate income, excluding the opening balances, amounted to Rs. 445 lakhs.

Local Boards.—The aggregate income of 27 District Local Boards and 222 Taluka Local Boards amounted to Rs. 163 lakhs. Of this Rs. 9 lakhs were spent on works connected with Public Health.

Village Sanitation.—Under the Bombay Village Panchayat Act (IX of 1920) and the Village Sanitation Act of 1889, 575 Village Panchayats and Sanitary Committees were working during the year. In addition, there were 27 Notified Area Committees and two Sanitary Boards.

Pilgrim Centres.—The usual medical arrangements at the Ashadhi fair, Kartiki fair and various other fairs in Nasik, Belgaum and Gujarat were ready well in advance before the pilgrims began to arrive. Incoming and outgoing pilgrims were inspected at the railway stations and at the octroi nakas. Ambulances for the immediate removal of the sick were provided at the nakas.

Health and Baby Weeks.—The Health and Baby Week celebrations which have been held in the Presidency for the last eight years are making steady progress. During the year there were 114 shows.

Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association.—The efforts of the Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association were directed more towards consolidation than extension. The work was carried out at the various centres—Poona, Dharwar, Erandol, Sholapur, Belgaum and Karwar.

VACCINATION

In the year 1930-31, 594,611 persons were primarily vaccinated and 331,344 persons re-vaccinated against 662,018 and 482,267 in the previous year. The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed in the whole Settlement of Aden was 9,441 and 5,161 against 33,854 and 52,330 during the preceding year. Of the primary vaccination seen by vaccinators 531,991 or 89·49 per cent. were successful and 1,052 or ·18 per cent. unsuccessful.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—The mass vaccination campaigns which were started during the previous year, continued to a greater or smaller extent in several parts of the Presidency during the year under report. Consequently, the Institute had to meet with fairly heavy demands of lymph. 1,414,090 doses of lymph were issued as compared with 1,820,230 during the previous year.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

The Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1930 showed that no new major works were carried out during the year owing to the financial stringency. The new extension of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, was occupied and brought into use from 6th November 1930.

The total number of patients treated during the year under report was 3,814,816 against 3,916,354 in the preceding year. Of the total treated 112,564 were treated as in-patients and 3,702,252 as out-patients. There was an increase of 5,472 or 5·1 per cent. in the attendance of in-patients over the previous year. The total number of patients treated at Female Hospitals and Dispensaries was 112,572 against 149,232 in 1929. Of the in-patients treated during the year 67,918 were cured, 19,678 were relieved, 12,297 were discharged otherwise and 7,501 died. The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated as in-patients was 6·7 against 7·0 in 1929.

The number of beds available was 7,379 or 62 more than the previous year and the daily average number of patients occupying them was 5,165·8 as compared with 5,057·7 in 1929. The average daily attendance of out-patients was 35,398·1 against 36,901·8 in the preceding year.

Surgical operations were performed on 130,417 persons with a mortality of 0·4 per cent. as compared with 138,766 persons with a percentage of mortality of 0·5 in 1929.

The total receipts inclusive of cash balance amounted to Rs. 68,81,856 as compared with Rs. 74,28,609 in 1929. The net expenditure for the year was Rs. 63,19,600. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-5-7.

THE HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

The demand for plague vaccine during the year under review was little more than half the previous year's output and was the lowest since 1912, which directly reflects the remarkably low incidence of plague, which during 1930 was the lowest recorded in India since the disease first assumed a serious aspect in this country. In the year 1912, for each recorded death from plague only 2·3 doses of vaccine were issued. In 1930 the corresponding figure was 32 doses. A satisfactory standard test virus has been determined and maintained.

The inquiry under Parasitology and Transmission of Plague under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund Association was continued on the same lines as last year.

In the Pharmacological Department a very valuable contribution made this year by Father Caius and Dr. Mhaskar to the Indigenous Drugs inquiry has been the examination of Indian plant remedies of reputed value in snake-bite. No less than 498 drugs, the product either of individual plants or combinations, administered in multifarious ways, were investigated. All were without effect in animals injected with a lethal dose of venom. The investigation of indigenous medicinal drugs has continued steadily throughout the year. Work on scorpion venom has been hampered by objection on the part of the Postal authorities to the transmission of the living animals through the post.

In the Antirabic Department 736 persons received a full course of treatment as compared with 685 last year.

The major inquiries on Plague, Tuberculosis and Maternal Mortality were financed on a generous scale by the Indian Research Fund Association.

VETERINARY

Bombay Presidency.—Contagious diseases were reported from all parts of the Presidency including the City of Bombay but there was a considerable reduction in the number of reports received compared with the year 1929-30, viz. 2,481 against 3,751. On the other hand, the number of deaths reported from such diseases increased from 24,152 to 34,852, the increase being due to Rinderpest.

Rinderpest was reported from all districts of the Presidency including the City of Bombay. 57,603 attacks and 28,187 deaths were recorded. The disease was widespread in Dharwar, Belgaum and Kanara.

Outbreaks of Foot and Mouth disease were reported from all districts. There were 17,086 attacks and 93 deaths. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was also reported from all parts of the Presidency, but there were only 3,466 attacks and 2,975 deaths. Black Quarter disease was responsible for 3,228 attacks and 3,099 deaths in 330 villages.

Preventive measures were taken to protect 202,328 animals against various diseases. 5,423 villages were visited during which 16,802 cases were treated for contagious diseases and 12,139 for non-contagious diseases.

The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,74,000.

Sind.—The total mortality reported among cattle from contagious diseases increased from 9,211 in the previous year to 13,375 in the year under report. The abnormal increase

was due to the prevalence of Rinderpest which was responsible for 10,455 deaths among bovine cattle in all the districts of the province except the Upper Sind Frontier.

There were 1,731 deaths due to Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia disease while Parasitic Gastrites was responsible for 259 deaths.

Preventive inoculations against Rinderpest were carried out in the case of 103 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 9,163, while the number of inoculations against Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia was 3,080.

The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,38,000.

CHEMICAL ANALYSERS

The work of the Chemical Analysers to Government in Bombay and Sind is connected with the protection of the public, either by the examination of the data relating to crime or suspected crime or by the examination of food-stuffs, water, etc. The medico-legal cases investigated during 1930 in Bombay totalled 921 of which 405 were cases of suspected human poisoning, 42 cases of suspected animal poisoning, 434 stain cases and 40 miscellaneous cases. Of the cases of suspected human poisoning, poison was detected in 203 cases involving the poisoning of 189 persons, 110 of whom died.

In the Laboratory at Karachi, of the medico-legal cases investigated, cases of suspected human poisoning involved 55 persons of whom 37 died. Poison was detected in 22 cases.

MENTAL HOSPITALS

There are six Mental Hospitals in the Presidency and the number of patients treated in them during the year 1930 was 2,560 as against 2,428 in 1929, an increase of 130 over the previous year. Admissions numbered 792. The daily average strength was 1,857·2 as against 1,756 in 1929. The total number of criminal insanes confined in the Mental Hospitals was 185 males and 10 females with a daily average strength of 123·9. Two hundred and eighty-five patients were discharged cured, 127 improved, 54 not improved and 25 were discharged otherwise. The health of the patients was generally good during the year. There were 152 deaths against 204 in 1929. The ratio of deaths per cent. of the daily average strength was 8·1 as compared with 11·6 in the preceding year. The net expenditure was Rs. 4·39 lakhs as against Rs. 5·34 lakhs.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA

The Acworth Leper Asylum was founded in the year 1890 by Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with the aid of public donations. It provides for the segregation of pauper Indian lepers and accommodates 364 lepers—222 males and 142 females.

It is in charge of a Resident Superintendent who works under the orders of a Board of Management.

The Board consists of 20 Members of whom 3 are appointed by Government, 5 by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and 12 are co-opted annually.

The cost of maintaining lepers who are not residents of Bombay is borne by Government and that of Bombay lepers by the Municipality.

The other sources of income are the garden and the sewage farm and occasional donations.

The total number of persons treated in the asylum during the year was 680, of whom 506 were males, 173 females and one female child. 532 were Hindus, 70 Mahomedans and 78 Indian Christians. There were 66 deaths during the year.

Lepers who wish to work are provided with employment in the garden or the sewage farm and are paid a small allowance which they use in buying petty luxuries from a co-operative shop which is provided on the asylum premises under their own management.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,14,000.

KONDHWA LEPER ASYLUM, POONA

The Asylum is situated about six miles to the south of Poona near the village of Kondhwa. It was established in the year 1913 by the United Free Church of Scotland Mission to Lepers, which has its headquarters in London, and which carries on most important work for sufferers from leprosy throughout India and other countries. The Asylum buildings were erected by the Mission with the assistance of a grant from Government. The Mission provides without charge the services of a Superintendent and a Chief Medical officer. A Subordinate Medical officer, appointed locally, is in charge under the Superintendent.

Towards the maintenance of the Asylum, Government makes a monthly capitation grant, while the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities, the Poona Cantonment Committee, and the Poona District Local Board, make grants of a fixed annual amount.

KONDHWA LEPER ASYLUM, POONA

The total number of persons treated in the Asylum at the end of the year was 120 made up of 70 men, 45 women and 5 children, of whom 78 were Hindus, 35 Christians, 5 Muhammadans and 2 others. New admissions numbered 66. Thirty-nine men and 17 women were under special medical treatment. Six untrained children living outside were supported by the Mission.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory throughout the year. The number of deaths stood at 12.

The aim of the Leper Mission which is responsible for carrying on this Asylum is by kind and sympathetic treatment of the sufferers to induce them voluntarily to enter the Asylum and remain in it. Many of them remain continuously and have no desire to leave. Though the Asylum is under Christian management complete freedom is given to every inmate to follow the rules of his or her own religion. In this matter there is no compulsion of any kind.

During the year, a chapel was built with special donations from England.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL), BOMBAY BRANCH

The report of the above Association gives the total number of treatment centres as 34, an increase of two over the previous year. At these centres 1,249 patients were treated. There was some falling off in attendance due to disappointment resulting from the absence of complete and rapid cures which patients generally expect, for it is not realised that treatment should continue for one or two years before marked benefit is obtained. Although no community in Western India appears to be completely immune to the disease, it prevails mostly among the depressed and lower classes. In all the cases treated marked improvement has been shown and in 18 cases absolute cures have been reported. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 16,000.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Only skilled labourers are recruited for emigration from the Ports of Bombay and Karachi, and are engaged by the authorised recruiting Agents in Bombay under agreements approved by Government. During the year under review it was noticed that emigrants were recruited for service in Iraq and Persia on slightly lower wages which were not objected to by the emigrants. In Sind the flow of emigration has decreased.

During the year 1930, the total number of emigrants who signed agreements before the Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, and proceeded overseas was 1,111 and the number of those who returned after expiry of the period of the contract and termination of their agreements was 907. The number of skilled workers who proceeded from the Port of Karachi was 466 and 7 emigrants returned to that port during the year. The majority of emigrants who proceeded from the port of Bombay were carpenters, drivers, surveyors, fitters, cooks, painters, wiremen, turners, sweepers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, accounts clerks, salesmen, head clerks, chargemen, station clerks, supervisors, shorthand-typists, carriage examiners, plumbers, nurses, serangs, masons, general clerks, firemen, mechanics, compositors, signalmen, tailors, linesmen, electricians, typists, mechanical foremen, tally clerks, process printers, sub-overseers, store-keepers, dhobies, linotype operators, etc.

There was no immigration nor emigration of an unusual nature during the year under report, except the usual exodus of agricultural labourers who every year go out in search of labour to commercial centres after the harvesting season and return subsequently to their villages at the commencement of the monsoon. There was less of such seasonal migration than usual since the rabi harvest was fairly good and there was little demand for labour in Bombay and elsewhere owing to the world economic depression in trade and the Civil Disobedience movement.

The recruitment of labour for the tea plantations in Assam was especially noticeable in all the Districts. There was no inter-divisional migration worth noting although inter-district migration continued as usual.

CHAPTER IX

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MUNICIPALITIES

DURING the past decade the policy of Government has been to give more and more power to Local Bodies and, where control is exercised, to use that control solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers, especially where Government funds have been lent for local purposes. This policy is especially noticeable in the case of municipalities. In Bombay City the powers of the Corporation are practically uncontrolled, while in the mofussil Government control has been to a very considerable extent relaxed. There are in the Presidency 29 Municipal Boroughs and 126 District Municipalities. The former are governed by the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, and the latter by the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.

The principal duties of municipalities lie in the direction of the provision and maintenance of public and utility services such as roads, dispensaries, water supply, sanitation and education. They have power to raise funds both by direct and indirect taxation. Moreover, when the circumstances of a case require it and the Local Body is prepared to make adequate efforts to help itself, Government renders assistance both by loans and grants-in-aid towards the cost of big undertakings. By this means Poona, Lonavla, Nasik, Jalgaon, Karad, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other towns have been provided with an improved water supply and Poona with a complete system of underground drainage. In some cases, where the question of good water supply is of more than local importance, water-works have been constructed entirely at Government expense. Pandharpur, a great pilgrim centre, is a case in point. Town improvements and the opening out of congested and insanitary areas are other objects for which Government make liberal grants. Considerable improvements in the sanitary services of urban areas have been brought about by Government's assistance. Municipalities with a population of 15,000 and over may appoint Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors and Government bear two-thirds of the cost of the Health Officers and one-half of the cost of Sanitary Inspectors.

Municipalities are now allowed practically a free hand in the matter of selection and appointment of their Chief Officers.

During the year under report, the Borough Municipality of Surat was superseded for failure to perform its duties and a Committee of Management was appointed to carry on the municipal administration. The Municipality of Borsad was also dissolved and a new Board was elected. Two of the Municipalities, viz.: Saswad and Indapur in the Central Division, which had been superseded, continued to be managed by Committees of Management. The Mahableshwar and Satara Suburban Municipalities consisted wholly of nominated members.

The aggregate ordinary income of the municipalities excluding items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" further decreased by Rs. 7·89 lakhs to Rs. 222·70 lakhs, all Divisions except the Bombay Suburban contributing to the decrease. The incidence of taxation was highest at Matheran (Rs. 17-12-2) and lowest in Betawad (Re. 0-6-5). The aggregate expenditure, including items under the head "Extraordinary and Debt" amounted to Rs. 390·43 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 70·7 lakhs over the previous year. Sind alone contributed to a decrease of over Rs. 96 lakhs, while Northern Division showed an increase of over Rs. 28 lakhs. The rest of the Divisions shared in the decrease. The various Municipalities now have loan debts amounting to Rs. 185·85 lakhs, the Ahmedabad Municipality alone being responsible for Rs. 57·30 lakhs. Over Rs. 9 lakhs were repaid during the year.

Government in reviewing the working of the municipalities in the Bombay Presidency during 1929-30, remarked as follows :—

> The record of municipal administration during the year 1929-30 has been marked by no outstanding events. The sense that the expected reforms in the political sphere are likely soon to react on the organisation and functions of self-governing bodies and the gradual intensification of financial embarrassments tended to act as a check on development. Perhaps the most important event of the year occurred immediately after its close when the Local Fund Audit Act of 1930 was passed by the Legislative Council. The effect of this Act is not only to regulate the whole procedure of audit and to give statutory sanction to its requirements, but it also empowers the Commissioners, subject to due safeguards, to surcharge or charge on individual councillors any

expenditure which is contrary to law or any loss caused by gross negligence or misconduct. These provisions will have a salutary effect in preventing waste and misuse of public money and will discourage the entry into municipal affairs of those whose primary object is to secure illicit advantages for themselves or their friends. Government are of course aware that the great majority of persons responsible for a municipal administration have taken up this branch of work with the single purpose of serving their fellow citizens and the town in which they reside. They recognise that though the standard of municipal administration can still only be described as fair and does not show any general improvement in the course of the year, individual presidents and councillors have done valuable work. Most of them are increasingly alive to the necessity of providing an adequate water supply, better roads, lighting, drainage and so forth and to the paramount importance of all measures that serve the public health. In many places the apathy and the ignorance of large classes of the citizens are even greater obstacles in the way of progress than the lack of money, but financial considerations are in a time of economic depression of very great importance, and it has probably been more difficult than usual for councillors to persuade their fellow-citizens to accept additional taxation during the year under review in order to provide for improved municipal services. The year has been one in which most municipal bodies were compelled to concentrate their attention rather on consolidation than on progress. In far too many cases owing either to inefficient staff, lack of energetic supervision or the absence of an effective public opinion on the subject the level of administration has been definitely unsatisfactory.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

The total receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 320·46 lakhs against Rs. 331·40 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a deficit of Rs. 10·93 lakhs which was due chiefly to decreased receipts on account of Wheel Tax, Cotton Duties and Sale Proceeds of Land. Minor increases were also observed under General Tax and Town Duties. The expenditure for the year, excluding the commission paid for the collection of Town Duties, amounted to Rs. 326·47 lakhs against Rs. 330 lakhs which included the commission, showing a net decrease of Rs. 2·66 lakhs, which was accounted for by a total decrease in expenditure of Rs. 6·21 lakhs under Education,

Street Cleansing, Roads, Drains and Sewers, etc. Against this there was an increase in the total expenditure of Rs. 3·55 lakhs under Water Works, Hospitals, Land Acquisition, etc. The incidence of taxation per head came to Rs. 24-1-2 on the basis of the Census of 1931.

The expenditure on Capital Works amounted to Rs. 18·39 lakhs, of which Rs. 16·88 lakhs were spent on Loan Works. Reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 55·27 lakhs.

During the year under report a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs at 6 per cent. was raised for repayment of loans due and for capital expenditure. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 17·94 crores. The total Sinking Fund Investments made up to 31st March 1931 totalled Rs. 306·71 lakhs.

Of the total recoverable balance for the year, viz. Rs. 34·04 lakhs, the amount actually outstanding on 30th June 1931 was Rs. 22·28 lakhs.

The works of constructing roads, sewers, etc., in connection with the Dadar Overbridge Scheme and the market at Chandanwadi were completed during the year. All the Mahim Development Schemes were completed so far as acquisition was concerned. The whole carriageway from the Woollen Mills to the Bandra Causeway was asphalted.

The total quantity of water received during the year from all sources, viz. Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, amounted to 30,026 million gallons or an average of 82·26 million gallons per day against 27,437 million gallons or an average of 75·17 million gallons per day in the previous year. The total rainfall at all the lakes was satisfactory. All of them overflowed during the year.

The number of fire-calls received during the year was 531 of which 152 were false alarms. The number of fires in the City was 269 against 277 in the previous year. The total damage by fires amounted to Rs. 11·85 lakhs against Rs. 13·08 lakhs in the previous year.

The number of schools increased from 326 to 330. The progress of education is represented by the increase in the number of pupils from 51,710 to 56,093. The proportion of pupils to teachers was 29 to 1. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 30·68 lakhs against Rs. 29·68 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a net increase of Rs. 1 lakh. The Scheme for Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards made appreciable advance during the year owing to the special efforts of the 75 attendance teachers

employed for stimulating progress. At the beginning of the year, out of 18,085 children of compulsory age, 13,098 attended schools, while at the close of the year the numbers were 18,374 and 15,018 respectively.

The general health of the City continued to be satisfactory. The census of 1931 showed a population of 1,157,851, as compared with the figure of 1,175,914 in 1921. The birth-rate per 1,000 worked out at 19·5 as against 18·6 in the preceding year. The death-rate was 21·2 per 1,000 as against 20·4 in the preceding year. A curious fact that emerges from the figures of births and deaths is that the mortality is generally high in the first six months of the year, and the number of births is generally high in the next six months. The mortality among infants (under one year) was 7,506 as against 7,225 in the preceding year. The usual measures for the reduction of infant mortality were taken during the year.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION

Every Local Board is presided over by a president who is elected from amongst the non-official members of the board. In addition a vice-president is also similarly elected. The funds at the disposal of the boards consist chiefly of the local fund cess on Land Revenue, but there are other sources of revenue, such as proceeds of ferries, tolls on Local Fund roads, quarrying fees, etc. The boards have also the power to levy, with the sanction of the Commissioner, such local taxes as a local authority is authorized to impose under section 80A (3) (*a*) of the Government of India Act. In addition, considerable grants are made by Government for education, the improvement of communications, water-supply and village sanitation, and the proper equipment and maintenance of dispensaries.

In 1929-30 Government's contribution to the expenditure of local boards under the more important heads of Education, Medical and Civil Works compared with the total expenditure under the respective heads was as shown below :—

	Government contribution	Total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Education	97,54,175	1,16,33,100
Medical	1,73,085	12,58,870
Civil Works	21,03,503	50,54,559

The greater part of the revenue is usually spent by the District Board on works of general utility to the whole district, but each taluka board has funds at its disposal to enable

it to carry out and maintain works of purely local utility for which it is primarily responsible. At least one-third of the net revenue from the local fund cess and the cess on water rate must be spent on education.

There was no change in the number of District Local Boards (27) and Taluka Local Boards (220). The total membership was 4,315 of whom 3,318 were elected.

The period of supersession of the District Local Board, Sholapur, being over on 14th December 1930, it was placed under a special constitution for a period of one year.

The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 239·81 lakhs. The incidence of taxation was highest in Sukkur (Re. 0-9-9) and lowest in Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals (Re. 0-2-0). Expenditure increased by Rs. 52·31 lakhs to Rs. 235·04 lakhs, Education (Rs. 122·66 lakhs), Medical Relief (Rs. 13 lakhs) and Public Works (Rs. 47·39 lakhs) being the principal items of expenditure.

A Government Resolution reviewing the administration of Local Boards for the year 1929-30 remarked as follows :—

> The working of District Local Boards is on the whole distinctly more satisfactory than that of Taluka Local Boards. In many directions they might indeed have achieved more with greater resources. But in the present state of general financial depression Government are unable to increase the grants-in-aid which they are at present paying and in some directions have had to reduce them, while the Boards themselves are not unnaturally reluctant to impose additional taxation on the inhabitants in their areas. It is hoped that model bye-laws for the levy of a Professions Tax will be issued before long, and that these bye-laws, if adopted by the Boards, will enable them to obtain additional revenues from the trading and professional classes who at present undoubtedly contribute less than their fair share towards the cost of the services which the Boards provide. The revision of the Village Panchayats Act and of the Village Sanitation Act is in hand, and if this legislation proves to have a material effect in improving the working of the ultimate administrative units in rural areas, it will then be possible to reconsider the position of Taluka Local Boards. Apart, however, from questions of additional revenue and fresh legislation, there are many defects noticed in general terms in this annual review and in detail in the reports of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts which urgently demand attention and improvement. Government trust that the Boards will not

rest satisfied with their present position and will utilise the present time, when for financial reasons any substantial expansion of services is impracticable, to overhaul their machinery and to place themselves in a better position to take advantage of more favourable conditions when they arrive.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

The area of developed land permanently leased increased from 21·70 to 21·72 lakhs square yards but the rental decreased from Rs. 26·9 to Rs. 26·8 lakhs. The area of unleased developed land at the close of the year was 15·82 lakhs square yards as against 15·21 lakhs square yards at the close of the last year.

The balance in favour of the Trust of new tenements provided on their estates, including those erected by the Development Department and the several Mill Companies, over tenements demolished increased during the year from 15,376 to 15,452.

The average population in the Board's Chawls and semi-permanent camp was 35,401. The average death-rate for all chawls per 1,000 was 6·44 as against 5·82 in the preceding year. The total yearly rental amounted to Rs. 9·78 lakhs and the revenue actually collected was Rs. 8·46 lakhs or 72·80 per cent. of the total demand including arrears of the previous year. Over and above this income the Board has to pay Rs. 3·70 lakhs which represents a loss of Rs. 36·73 per room per annum on an average.

The number of plots disposed of was 35 as against 25 in the previous year and their total area and capital value were 29,810 square yards and Rs. 6·08 lakhs respectively.

The Capital Account stood at Rs. 56·06 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 34·11 lakhs including a deficit of Rs. 29·48 lakhs on the General Account.

The General Account (Revenue) shows that the net revenue (excluding the receipts from the Municipal contribution of Rs. 23·1 lakhs and expenditure on interest and Sinking Fund charges) was Rs. 39·5 lakhs. The interest and Sinking Fund charges amounted to Rs. 92·1 lakhs as against Rs. 89·3 lakhs last year.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

The actual receipts for the year 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 249·27 lakhs as against the original estimates of Rs. 284·34 lakhs. The restoration of the surtax from 33⅓ per cent. to

50 per cent. from 1st November 1930 brought in a sum of Rs. 5·63 lakhs for the five months of the official year. The actual expenditure for the year was restricted to Rs. 260·99 lakhs as compared with Rs. 276·23 lakhs, the actual expenditure of the previous year.

There was a deficit of Rs. 12·71 lakhs under General Account and a surplus of about Rs. 1 lakh under Pilotage Account. The Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 70·83 lakhs, the actual market volue being Rs. 54 lakhs. The accumulated Sinking Funds and equated loan repayments amounted to Rs. 585·25 lakhs, while adequate reserves totalling Rs. 60·78 lakhs were set aside for special purposes, such as fire insurance, depreciation and emergency replacements. The capital balances in hand at the end of the year were over Rs. 20 lakhs.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to 5,860,000 tons, a decrease of 828,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 50·3 per cent. and exports 49·7 per cent. of the total tonnage.

The average number of labourers engaged daily in the Docks Hamallage (Labour) Department was 2,016 and the highest number employed on any single day was 4,259. The total tonnage of goods handled during 1930-31 amounted to 3,650,241 tons, the inclusive labour charges averaging 3·86 annas per ton as against 4·05 annas per ton in 1929-30.

There was again a keen demand for accommodation at the Cotton Depot. All the Port Trust godowns were taken up and there were no vacancies at the close of the season. The demand for residential sites on the old Colaba Cotton Green which has been laid out as a first-class residential area with roads, drainage and a public garden, continued to be keen and four new plots were leased out during the year under review.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

The total revenue of the Karachi Port Trust for the year 1930-31 amounted to about Rs. 72 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 70 lakhs.

The imports landed at the Ship Wharves during the year totalled 594,700 tons against 645,500 tons during the previous year. The total shipments from the Ship Wharves for the year were 581,700 tons against 425,000 tons the previous year.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

Nine hundred and seventy steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,464,851 against 937 and 2,495,739 respectively in the previous year. Of the above, 727 were of British Nationality.

Seven pilgrim ships embarked 7,870 pilgrims for the Hedjaz during the year and ten arrived with 8,359 pilgrims.

ADEN PORT TRUST

The Port of Aden which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet draught, is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act of 1888. The Board is composed of eleven members including the Chairman, of whom five at present are officials. The Trustees are appointed by Government for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are filled by the Resident.

During the year under report, the total value of trade again declined by Rs. 4·85 crores to Rs. 9·17 crores. The total tonnage of all vessels showed a small decrease. Both Imports and Exports showed a heavy decline, the former by Rs. 2·53 crores and the latter by Rs. 2·33 crores. The total receipts including the balance at the end of the last year amounted to Rs. 34·72 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 24·61 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 10·11 lakhs at the end of the year.

The number of vessels including country-craft and Government vessels that entered the harbour during the year was 2,754 with an aggregate tonnage of 6,031,278.

KARACHI RENT RESTRICTION ACT, 1929

During the year under report the Rent Controller determined the standard rent of 628 tenements comprising about 230 separate buildings.

Only 13 appeals were preferred to the Rent Committee constituted under Section 6 of the Rent Act. Of these nine were upheld and the rest modified.

The working of the Rent Act on the whole was characterized by an absence of friction during the year.

CHAPTER X

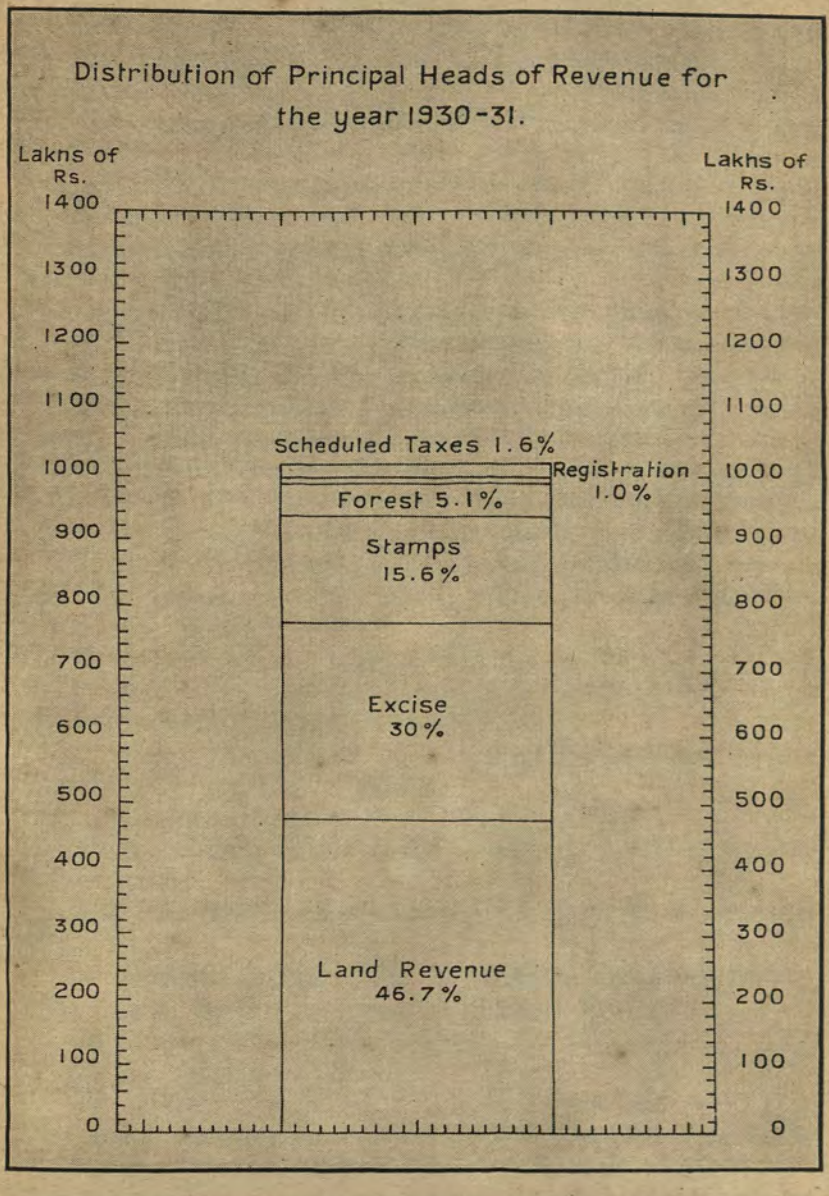
COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

THE Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency is carried on by the following officers working under the orders of Government :—

Four Commissioners, 27 Collectors, one Deputy Commissioner and a varying number of Assistant Collectors. All these officers, with the exception of four holding the position of Collectors, who belong to the Bombay (Provincial) Civil Service, are members of the Covenanted Civil Service. In addition to the officers mentioned above, there are 87 Deputy Collectors. They are divided for purposes of pay into three grades and are generally District Deputy Collectors in charge of revenue sub-divisions of districts, or Huzur Deputy Collectors in charge of district treasuries, or Assistant Commissioners or Personal Assistants to Collectors or Daftardars to Collectors in Sind.

A Collectorate contains on an average ten talukas each of which comprises about one hundred Government villages, that is, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular complement of officers, a large number of whom are hereditary. The officers on whose services Government in the Presidency proper is mainly dependent are the patil, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes ; the talati or kulkarni, who is the clerk and accountant ; the mahar, who is a kind of beadle ; and the watchman. The patil and kulkarni either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections.

The mahar and watchman, in common with other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive in addition grain and other payments in kind from the villagers. The remaining servants are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and others whose services are necessary to the community. A village is for Government or social purposes complete in itself, so its revenue accounts are simple but complete. They are based on the Record of Rights. Every plot of land held by an occupant is separately measured, assessed and entered in the Record in the name of the person or persons in actual possession of it. The land revenue demand is based on this Record which is thus both a Record of Rights as well as of liability.


Distribution of Principal Heads of Revenue for the year 1930-31.
Lakhs of Rs.
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Scheduled Taxes 1.6%
Registration 1.0%
Forest 5.1%
Stamps 15.6%
Excise 30%
Land Revenue 46.7%

In charge of each taluka of a collectorate there is an officer termed MAMLATDAR (or MUKHTIARKAR in Sind).

AN ASSISTANT or DEPUTY COLLECTOR is placed in revenue charge of a division which contains on an average four talukas.

THE COLLECTOR AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATE is in charge of the whole district. Besides superintending the realisation of the land revenue, the duties of administering the collection of excise and other special taxes and of supervising the stamp revenue devolve upon the Collector as executive head of the district.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS, of whom there are three for the Presidency proper and one in Sind, exercise a general superintendence and control over the revenue administration of the districts in their charge.

The annual BUDGET is presented to the Council during February. Previous to its presentation any new items and new schemes which Government propose to include in it are scrutinised by the Finance Committee of the Council. This committee, which consists at present of 12 elected members, 4 nominated members, the Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is not statutory but is constituted annually by motion made in the Council. The elected members are elected by the Council immediately after motion is carried and its functions are advisory only.

The Budget is divided into voted and non-voted items. All items under the following heads are, under section 72-D (3) of the Government of India Act, non-voted :—

(i) contributions payable by the local Government to the Governor-General in Council ;

(ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans ;

(iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law ;

(iv) salaries and pensions payable to or to the dependants of—

(*a*) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council ;

(*b*) judges of the High Court of the province ;

(*c*) the Advocate-general ;

(*d*) persons appointed before the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, by the Governor General in Council or by a local Government to services or posts classified by rules under this Act as superior services or posts ; and

(*v*) sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India under any order of the Secretary of State in Council, of the Governor-General in Council, or of a Governor, made upon an appeal made to him in pursuance of rules made under this Act.

For the purposes of this sub-section the expression "salaries and pensions" includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office.

All other items are voted. But if the Governor certifies that any demand relating to a reserved subject, which has been either reduced or refused by vote of the Council, is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for that subject, the reduction or refusal of the Council becomes void.

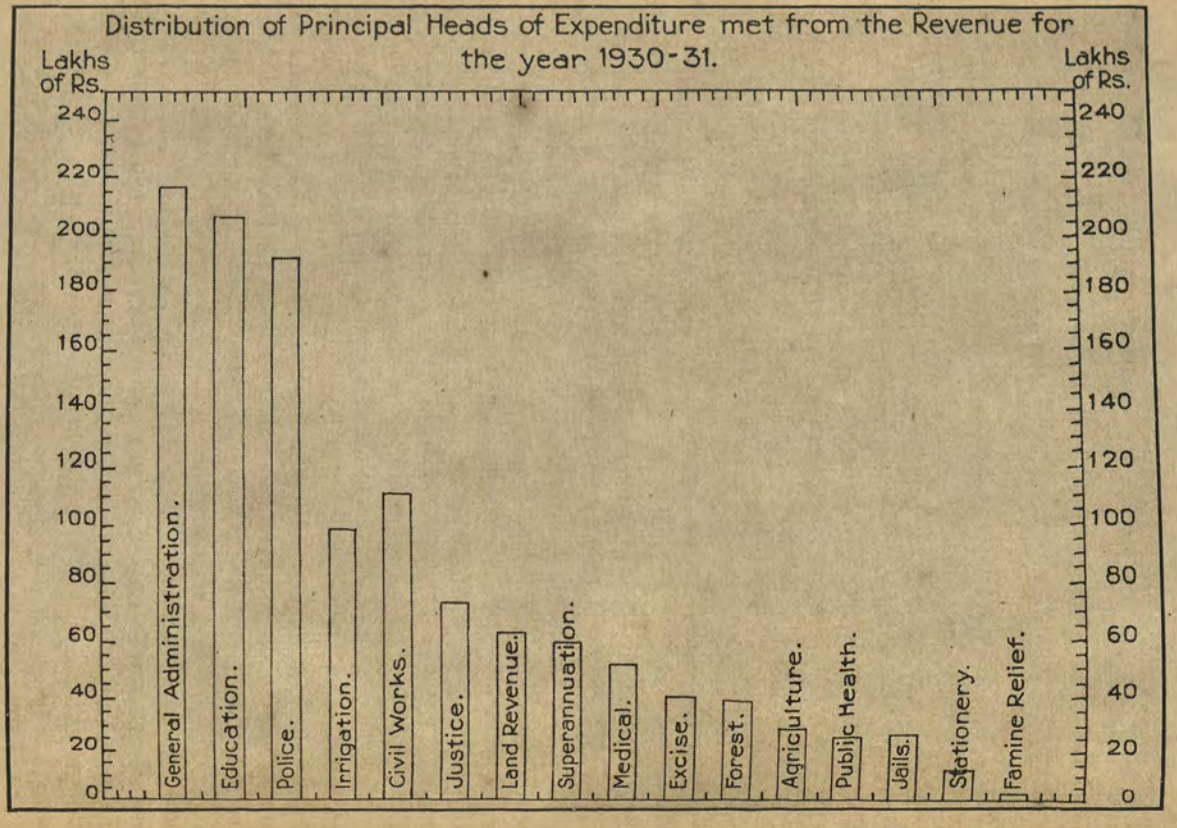
By Rule 33 of the Rules of the Legislative Council a Committee on Public Accounts is constituted to deal with the audit and appropriation accounts of the province. The committee consists of 12 members of whom 8 are elected by the non-official members of the Council, and the remainder nominated. The Finance Member is *ex-officio* Chairman.

THE ACCOUNTS* FOR 1930-31

The year 1930-31 opened with a balance of Rs. 245 lakhs of which Rs. 104 lakhs was in the Famine Relief Fund. At the end of the year the closing balance stood at Rs. 76 lakhs of which Rs. 75 lakhs was in the Famine Relief Fund.

There was a deficit of Rs. 179 lakhs in the revenue section of the accounts of 1930-31. The great fall in prices during the year, combined with the civil disobedience movement, caused a very serious reduction in revenue. Under the seven chief revenue producing heads (land revenue, excise, stamps, forest, registration, scheduled taxes and irrigation), the receipts were $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores less than in 1929-30. The total receipts under all revenue heads were nearly 209 lakhs less than in the preceding year. In all departments there was a rigid restriction of expenditure and despite considerable additional expenditure under "police" and "jails", necessitated by the civil disobedience movement, and additional expenditure resulting from the floods in Sind, the total expenditure under all heads debited to revenue was nearly 19 lakhs less than in 1929-30. The net disbursements from the Famine Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 29 lakhs.

*Corrected up to November 1931. The figures are liable to slight modification.


Distribution of Principal Heads of Expenditure met from the Revenue for the year 1930-31.
Lakhs of Rs.
Lakhs of Rs.
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
General Administration.
Education.
Police.
Irrigation.
Civil Works.
Justice.
Land Revenue.
Superannuation.
Medical.
Excise.
Forest.
Agriculture.
Public Health.
Jails.
Stationery.
Famine Relief.

Principal heads of Revenue.—The land revenue realised during 1930-31 was Rs. 473¾ lakhs, i.e. 6 lakhs less than in 1929-30. This decrease was mainly due to the damage caused by floods in Sind and the grant of resuspensions in the Presidency proper.

The excise revenue realised during the year was Rs. 304 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 408 lakhs in 1929-30. The low consumption of country spirits and country fermented liquors accounted for a decrease of Rs. 89 lakhs, while the fall in the consumption of opium, hemp and other drugs was responsible for a decrease of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Trade depression accounted for less receipts from the sale of Non-Judicial and Judicial Stamps and the total receipts under Stamps amounted to Rs. 158 lakhs as against Rs. 177 lakhs in the preceding year.

Forest revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 52·2 lakhs and was Rs. 27½ lakhs less than that collected in 1929-30. This was mainly due to the slump in market prices and partly also to the civil disobedience movement.

The receipts from Scheduled Taxes aggregated Rs. 16·4 lakhs and showed a decrease of 3·7 lakhs, viz. 1 lakh under the entertainment tax and 2·7 lakhs under the totalizator tax.

The fall in irrigation receipts amounted to Rs. 13·7 lakhs mainly under "XIII-Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept". It was chiefly due to less receipts under "land revenue due to irrigation" as a result of the floods in Sind.

The total receipts under "Civil Administration" showed an increase of Rs. 7 lakhs. The increase was mainly under XIX-Police (9·5 lakhs) due chiefly to the increased receipts from motor registration fees (about Rs. 7 lakhs), counterbalanced by less receipts under XVIII-Jails and Convict Settlements (1 lakh) mainly due to fall in receipts (0·9 lakh) from the sale proceeds of Jail Manufacture and XXI-Education (1·3 lakhs) due to less recoveries of overpayments than in 1929-30.

The receipts under XXX-Civil Works showed an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year. This was the amount of road expenditure debitable to the Central Petrol Tax Fund. On the other hand, the receipts from the Bombay Development Scheme fell by Rs. 3 lakhs during the year owing to a decrease in the cotton cess receipts.

Expenditure.—Under "Civil Administration" the main decreases in expenditure during the year occurred under

General Administration and Public Health. The decrease of Rs. 7·7 lakhs under General Administration can be attributed chiefly to less expenditure (8·7 lakhs) under "Assessment of alienated lands less quit rents", counterbalanced partly by excesses elsewhere. The decrease in expenditure under Public Health amounting to 2·4 lakhs occurred under grants for public health purposes (2·7 lakhs) and expenditure on epidemics (·7 lakh) counterbalanced partly by increase in expenditure on works etc.

On the other hand, the principal rise in expenditure during the year under this section occurred under Jails (3·1 lakhs) and Police (16·2 lakhs). These increases can be directly attributed to the civil disobedience movement.

The increase of 14·7 lakhs in the expenditure under the Bombay Development Scheme during the year was mainly due to increased expenditure on "works and repairs" (2·2 lakhs) and "interest" charges (12·1 lakhs) on capital outlay of works since transferred from 59-Bombay Development Scheme to 42-Bombay Development Scheme.

The expenditure of Rs. 2·1 lakhs during the year incurred on "Famine Relief" was mainly for gratuitous relief to people in Sind who suffered damage during the floods.

The expenditure under "Miscellaneous" was increased by Rs. 4·3 lakhs during the year on account of heavy expenditure under rents, rates and taxes (3·7 lakhs) and contributions (0·6 lakh). The increase under the former item was due to the fact that in view of Government decision to pay general taxes in arrears instead of in advance, payment was made to Bombay Municipality in 1930-31 and not in 1929-30.

Debt Section.—In the year under review Rs. 438·26 lakhs were borrowed from the Government of India for the following purposes :—

	Productive Loan (Lakhs of Rs.)	Unproductive Loan (Lakhs of Rs.)
Lloyd Barrage Scheme	344·10	..
Other Irrigation purposes	22·56	20·10
Other purposes	8·70	24·77
Provincial Loans Account—Post-Reform	18·03	..
	393·39	44·87

The rate of interest during 1930-31 was 6¼ per cent. on loans taken for productive purposes and 6½ per cent. on loans taken for unproductive purposes.

The principal items of revenue for the year 1930-31 are given below :—

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Principal Heads of Revenue	Rs.
Land Revenue	4,73,74
Excise	3,04,36
Stamps	1,58,06
Forest	52,24
Registration	10,89
Scheduled Taxes	16,39
Irrigation etc.	
Irrigation	33,12
Debt Services	
Interest	1,49,91
Civil Administration	
Administration of Justice	17,37
Jails and Convict Settlements	4,51
Police	21,26
Education	15,32
Medical	13,87
Public Health	12,33
Agriculture	3,24
Industries	4
Miscellaneous Departments	1,83
Civil Works	
Civil Works	23,50
Bombay Development Scheme	29,56
Miscellaneous	
Transfers from F. R. Fund	10,73
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	14,30
Stationery and Printing	3,97
Miscellaneous	4,92
Extraordinary receipts	7,06
Revenue in England	31
Total revenue ..	13,82,83
Debt Heads	
Famine Relief Fund	11,90
Transfers from F. R. Fund	30,11
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	55
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	24,56
Suspense Account	1,47,73

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Debt Heads—contd.	Rs.
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	64,70
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	4,38,26
Subvention from Central Road Development Fund ..	25,60
Total Debt Heads ..	7,43,41
Total Receipts ..	21,26,24
Opening Balance ...	2,45,01
Grand Total ..	23,71,25

The principal items of expenditure for the year 1930-31 are given below :—

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

Direct Demands on the Revenue	Rs.
Land Revenue	64,94
Excise	41,68
Stamps	2,42
Forest	40,66
Forest Capital Outlay	1,76
Registration	6,38
Scheduled Taxes	21
Irrigation Revenue Account and Capital Account charged to Revenue	
Irrigation	99,72
Debt Services	
Interest	1,72,55
Interest on other obligations	2,07
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	14,66
Civil Administration	
General Administration	2,16,20
Administration of Justice	74,64
Jails and Convict Settlements	27,47
Police	1,92,17
Ports and Pilotage	9
Scientific Departments	92
Education	2,06,35
Medical	53,58
Public Health	26,66
Agriculture	30,04
Industries	1,24
Miscellaneous	4,31

(Figures in thousands of Rupees)

	Rs.
Civil Works	
Civil Works	1,11,57
Bombay Development Scheme	42,88
Miscellaneous	
Famine Relief	2,08
Superannuation allowances	61,17
Stationery and Printing	13,84
Miscellaneous	10,74
Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	
Expenditure in England	38,90
Total expenditure charged to Revenue ..	15,61,90
Capital Account not charged to Revenue	
Construction of Irrigation Works	3,71,15
Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health ..	7,89
Bombay Development Scheme	— 2,05,97
Capital Outlay for Civil Works	12,57
Other Provincial expenditure not charged to Revenue ..	7
Payment of commuted value of pensions	12,16
Total Capital Account not charged to Revenue ..	1,97,87
Debt Heads	
Miscellaneous Government Account	3,91
Famine Relief Fund	40,84
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	4,23
Deposits of Depreciation Funds of Government Presses..	28
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	8
Sinking Fund Investment Account	15,30
Suspense Account	1,46,44
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government ..	38,15
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	2,83,19
Subventions from Central Road Development Fund ..	3,00
Total Debt Heads ..	5,35,42
Total Disbursement ..	22,95,19
Closing Balance ..	76,06
Grand Total ..	23,71,25

LAND REVENUE

	Demand.	Collections.	Suspensions.	Remissions.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
Northern Division	143·36	109·61	22·73	7·21
Central Division	187·87	175·38	10·78	1·15
Southern Division	119·26	103·98	12·47	2·49
Sind	86·89	76·74	7·45	16·41
Bombay Suburban Division	3·60	2·54	·55*	..
Bombay Collectorate	6·16	4·90	..	..

*This figure includes remissions also.

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE

The Public Works Department revenue falls under the three heads noted below :—

(1) XXX—Civil Works, Central.
(2) XXX—Civil Works, Provincial.
(3) XXXVIII—Military Engineer Services.

The revenue under (1) and (2) above, which consists of rents of buildings, rents of electric installations, rents of water-supply and sanitary installations, ferry receipts, tolls on roads, etc. amounted to about Rs. 2½ lakhs and Rs. 23½ lakhs respectively as against Rs. 2½ lakhs and Rs. 20¼ lakhs during the previous year.

The revenue under (3) above, which consists of payments for water-supply and miscellaneous items, amounted to Rs. 6,197 as against Rs. 58,000 during the previous year.

EXCISE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER

There was a fall in the gross revenue for the year under report of nearly 94 lakhs, mainly under the heads of country spirit, distillery profit, and toddy. The fall reflected the reduced economic condition of the people and the Congress interference by picketing, boycott, toddy tree cutting and intimidation of customers and licensees, amounting in some cases to assault, arson and murder, to meet which, a special Ordinance had to be promulgated. The interference with the trade produced no real growth in temperance. Illicit liquor distilled locally or imported from States, foreign liquor, and, in some localities, denatured spirit which is both of great alcoholic strength and extremely cheap replaced the licit liquor or toddy. The natural

feeling of resentment among customers at molestation strengthened and in many cases the picketers were treated with indifference. The attack on toddy trees and toddy shops seemed particularly misguided from a temperance point of view. Toddy is a cheap drink of low alcoholic strength, popularly believed to be healthy and nourishing. Some even regard it as a specific against malaria. Deprivation of toddy tends to drive the poorer classes to the much stronger and dearer liquors.

The rations fixed for 1930-31 were the same as those for 1929-30. The total consumption of country liquor fell by 323,054 proof gallons to 965,853 proof gallons and by 799,578 proof gallons below the allotted rations. The general causes of the decrease were the anti-drink movement carried on by the Congress, poor economic condition of the people due to general trade depression, high selling prices, illicit distillation and a growing taste among the drinking classes for cheap foreign spirit and beer wherever available.

The total revenue under " foreign liquor " showed a decrease by 1¾ lakhs, mainly due to the falls in the consumption of spirits and wines. There was an all-round decrease in the sales of wines, potable spirits and denatured spirit, while fermented liquors showed a small increase of 1·05 lakhs of bulk gallons.

A considerable increase was noticed in the consumption of beer, which continued to be popular on account of its being a more pleasant and palatable drink than adulterated toddy and weak country spirit.

The revenue under " toddy " amounted to Rs. 31·54 lakhs as compared with Rs. 51·17 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease in consumption in all the districts of the Presidency was chiefly due to the vigorous agitation and anti-drink campaign of Congress.

The decrease in consumption of ganja was noticeable in all districts except the Bombay Suburban and was due to high selling prices and general depression in trade. The fall in sales in Bombay and Ahmedabad Cities was partially caused by the diversion of ganja consumers to illicit charas. The revenue from intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 14·89 lakhs. The net profit to Government realised by issue of opium amounted to Rs. 10·14 lakhs (inclusive of duty) against Rs. 11·54 lakhs in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1·40 lakhs.

As usual the policy of discouraging the consumption of stronger spirit by restricting a certain number of shops in each district to the exclusive sale of weak spirit was continued in

places where such a policy had proved successful. But in certain areas where it was found that such a restriction had driven people to stronger spirit illicitly distilled or imported, it was found necessary to remove the restrictions and allow the sale of stronger spirit at the shops.

This was the first year of the extension of section 18-B of the Bombay Abkari Act relating to mahura flowers to the whole of the Presidency proper. The object of extending the Act has, however, to some extent been achieved as the Act helped in reducing the number of illicit distillation cases.

The total number of offences against the Abkari Law detected was 6,583 against 6,116 in the preceding year. Of these 5,342 related to liquor, 1,066 to hemp drugs, and 175 to cocaine. Opium cases decreased from 366 to 282.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 25·44 lakhs against Rs. 26·09 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue of the year decreased by Rs. 93·71 lakhs to Rs. 239·65 lakhs in the year under report.

SIND

There was an all round decrease in the consumption of country spirit which fell from 108,000 to 67,000 proof gallons. The Karachi District showed the largest decrease of 13,710 gallons and was followed by the Larkana District with a decrease of 7,884 gallons. The unusually heavy decline in consumption of 41,000 proof gallons was attributed to the anti-drink propaganda, the picketing of liquor shops and poor economic conditions.

There was a decrease of 61,000 gallons in the imports by sea of fermented liquors, wines, liqueurs and potable spirits and an increase of 19,000 gallons in those of non-potable spirits. The former was due to the decreased demand in consequence of the civil disobedience movement and the universal trade depression, while the latter was accounted for by the large imports from Java of rectified spirit for denaturation at the Karachi Customs House for export to other provinces.

The decrease in the consumption of bhang, viz. 6,700 seers, which occurred in all districts except Sukkur was due to the poor economic conditions and to trade depression.

The consumption of toddy fell from 22,000 gallons to 17,000 during the year under report. The Karachi District was solely responsible for the decrease, which was ascribed to picketing and poor economic conditions.

The total number of offences detected was 385, showing a decline by 40. The decrease was attributed to vigilance of Excise staff and the efforts of the special parties constituted to prevent smuggling, etc.

The gross revenue of the department collected in the province during the year amounted to Rs. 27·51 lakhs as against Rs. 37·97 lakhs in the preceding year. The net revenue after deducting expenditure was Rs. 22·79 lakhs.

CHAPTER XI

INSTRUCTION

THE control of Public Instruction of all kinds is exercised by Government chiefly through the Director of Public Instruction. In the case of Art and Industrial and Technical Education, the control is however exercised through the Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, and the Director of Industries, respectively. Questions relating to Higher Education are dealt with directly by Government through the University. The five Divisional Inspectors are directly responsible to the Director of Public Instruction for the general management of all Secondary and Primary schools in their Divisions. The general control of Technical and Industrial education lies with a Committee of Direction composed of officials and non-officials.

The University alone has the power of conferring degrees recognised by Government. It also provides facilities for post-graduate teaching. Affiliated to the University are the Colleges, which prepare students for the University examinations.

The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, opened in 1920, provides facilities for post-graduate research work in Science in addition to the ordinary degree courses in Science.

Below the Colleges come the *High Schools*, usually at least one, either Government or aided, at the headquarter town of each district. These prepare students for the Matriculation Examination which is now controlled directly by the University.

Side by side with the High Schools there are the *Middle Schools* which teach the first few standards only of the secondary school course of seven standards. There are also in some places separate high and middle schools for girls.

Below the secondary schools are a large number of *Primary Schools* both for boys and girls in which instruction is given in the vernacular to the vast mass of the people.

There are also institutions for the training of teachers for both secondary and primary schools maintained by Government, viz. the Secondary Training College, Bombay, and the Vernacular Training Colleges for men and women at Ahmedabad, Poona, Dhulia (for men only), Dharwar and Hyderabad. A certain number of district training schools have also been opened.

For technical and industrial education, there are the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and the Reay Art Workshops attached to it, the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, which is now recognised as the central technological institution, for the Presidency, the Workshop classes of the College of Engineering, Poona, the Diploma classes attached to the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, and a number of technical and industrial schools, notably the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, the Parekh School of Art, Surat, the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School, Ahmednagar, the School of Industry at Ratnagiri and the V. J. Technical Institute, Sukkur.

For the proper selection of text-books for use in secondary and primary schools there are six special committees; one, known as the Provincial School Book Committee, for the consideration of books for use in secondary schools, and five Vernacular School Book Committees for the consideration of books in Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, and Urdu.

EDUCATION

[The figures in the summary relate to institutions in the British Districts only]

Schools and pupils.—The total number of educational institutions increased by 80 to 17,212, and the number of pupils in them by 25,002 to 1,287,246.

Out of a total of 26,813 towns and villages, 10,852 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11·4 square miles. The percentage of male scholars under instruction in all kinds of institutions to the total male population was 9·96 as against 9·87 in the preceding year, the corresponding percentages of female scholars under instruction to the total female population being 3·00 and 2·86 respectively.

Hindu pupils in recognised institutions numbered 934,525, Muhammadans 225,932, Indian Christians 37,162, Parsis 17,427, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 5,647. The rest comprised 27,309 Jains, 1,368 Sikhs, and 3,629 Jews and others.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on Public Instruction declined by Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 402 lakhs of which 50·7 per cent. was met from Government funds, 17·6 per cent. from Board funds, 18·6 per cent. from fees and 13·1 per cent. from other sources.

Primary schools absorbed over Rs. 204 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs. Expenditure on buildings and apparatus in recognised institutions amounted to Rs. 11 lakhs.

University.—The number of candidates for the Matriculation examination increased by 1,061 to 10,695, of whom 58·3 per cent. passed. Of the 1,539 candidates, who appeared for the Intermediate examination in Arts, 54·4 per cent., passed. The number of successful candidates at the B.A. examination held in October, 1930, and April, 1931, was 676 as against 689 in the preceding year. Of the successful candidates, 203 obtained Honours—22 being in Class I and 181 in Class II. In examinations for Professional degrees, excluding the Medical examinations, there were 688 successful candidates. The expenditure of the University, as distinct from the individual colleges and the school of Economics and Sociology maintained by the University itself, was over Rs. 8½ lakhs.

Arts Colleges.—The total number of students in the 16 Arts Colleges (including the University School of Economics and Sociology) decreased by 819 to 7,196, of whom 534 were women as against 565 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on all the Arts Colleges (excluding the University School) was over Rs. 20½ lakhs.

Professional Colleges.—The total number of students in Professional Colleges decreased by 28 to 2,786, of whom 1,114 were reading Law, 720 Medicine, 324 Engineering, 256 Agriculture, 312 Commerce and 60 were reading for the B.T. degree.

Education in Art.—The number of students at the Sir J. J. School of Art rose by 58 to 586, of whom 214 attended the Reay Art Workshops. The school of Drawing and Design at Ahmedabad had 20 students and that at Surat 60.

Technical and Industrial Education.—Technical and Industrial schools increased by one to 42 and the number of pupils in them by 60 to 2,535. The expenditure on these institutions, however, decreased by Rs. 4,727 to Rs. 5,23,193.

Secondary Schools.—Secondary schools increased by 34 to 654 but the number of pupils in them fell by 1,036 to 118,129. The following table gives separate details for High and Middle schools :—

	Number of Schools	Number of pupils
High Schools for Boys	213	77,617
Do. Girls	62	14,354
Middle Schools for Boys	343	22,901
Do. Girls	36	3,257
Total ..	654	118,129

The expenditure on Secondary schools increased by about Rs. 1½ lakhs to about Rs. 85 lakhs.

Primary Schools.—The number of Primary schools for boys increased by 38 to 13,156 and the number of pupils in them by 14,713 to 941,247. The number of Primary schools for girls also increased by 20 to 1,721, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) in them by 12,021 to 164,381. The total number of girls under instruction in Primary schools for boys and girls was 247,332, an increase of 14,782.

There were 225 night schools attended by 8,150 pupils, as against 255 and 9,483.

The total expenditure on Primary Education increased by 2·8 lakhs to Rs. 204·3 lakhs, of which Rs. 127·6 lakhs was met from Government funds, Rs. 12·7 lakhs from District Local Board funds, Rs. 41·7 lakhs from Municipal funds, Rs. 5·2 lakhs from fees, and Rs. 17·1 lakhs from other sources.

Training Institutions.—There were 12 Training institutions for men and 21 for women with 672 and 779 students respectively. Of the 33 Training institutions, 16, with 812 students, were under public management, and 17, with 639 students, were under private management.

Muhammadans.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction in recognised institutions increased by 14,730 to 225,932, of whom 49,920 were girls. The number of Muhammadans in Arts Colleges increased by 52 to 480 while that in Professional colleges decreased by 7 to 166. In Secondary schools the number increased by 623 to 11,828, in Primary schools by 13,775 to 208,869 and in special schools by 287 to 4,589.

Intermediate and Backward Hindus.—The following table gives the number of pupils under instruction in recognised institutions for the last two years :—

	1930-31	1929-30
Intermediate		
Marathas	150,449	149,203
Cultivating Classes (Kunbis, Kolis, etc.)	196,262	187,911
Artisans	84,344	86,552
Lingayats	80,674	79,113
Total ..	511,729	502,779
Backward		
Depressed classes	65,678	64,618
Aboriginal and Hill Tribes ..	21,498	24,581
Others	40,184	40,402
Total ..	127,360	129,601

Reformatory Schools.—There are three Reformatory Schools in this Presidency. The one at Yeravda (Poona), with 190 pupils, is maintained by Government, while of the two in Bombay, the David Sassoon Reformatory, with 370 pupils, is under the control of a Committee of Management, and the Willingdon Boys Home, with 77 pupils, is maintained by the Salvation Army Mission. The Juvenile Jail School, Dharwar, maintained by the Jail Department, was converted into a Borstal School, in consequence of the enforcement of the Borstal Schools Act of 1929.

EDUCATION—ADEN

Primary Schools.—There are three Government Primary (Arabic) Schools and eight Government Aided Schools in the Settlement of Aden. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 706.

Indigenous Schools.—Twelve aided schools teach the Koran and elementary Arabic and arithmetic to very small boys and girls. Other unaided schools teach only the Koran or Torah.

Secondary Schools.—The Government Anglo-Vernacular School at the Crater, teaches six standards of which the sixth is preparatory for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination. The number of boys in the school was 116.

There are eight Government Aided Secondary Schools (5 for boys and 3 for girls) ; of these three boys' schools are of the Anglo-Vernacular type following the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools Syllabus. The rest are English teaching schools conducted by the Roman Catholic Missions. The number of pupils in the aided Secondary Schools was 422.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY

During the year under report there were 190 boys in the Reformatory School as against 202 in the previous year ; their ages ranging from 10 to 17 years. Out of these 60 were Muhammadans, 12 Brahmins, 24 Backward Classes, 4 Christians, 6 Lingayats, 3 Jains and 81 other Hindus.

The year was singularly fortunate in the matter of offences, though this good fortune was somewhat marred by the escape of seven boys from the school. There were only four offences involving eight boys as compared with 11 offences involving 18 boys during the previous year. The general behaviour of the juveniles in the school was satisfactory.

Except for malaria, the health of the inmates of the school was satisfactory.

The boys were taught different school industries such as carpentry, smith's work, painting, upholstery etc., book-binding, tailoring, gardening and agriculture.

Primary education was also imparted in the school up to the fifth standard in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. Visual and moral instructions also received due attention.

The gross maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 52,610. The net average cost per boy during the year was Rs. 256-6-2 as against Rs. 254-7-0 in the previous year.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

The total number of books registered during the year increased by 307 to 2,438. Of the books published, 768 were in Marathi, 516 in Gujarati, 336 in Sindhi, 204 in English, 105 in Kanarese, 101 in Hindi, 78 in Urdu, 58 in Classical Languages, 6 in other Dialects, 5 in Punjabi, 1 in Bengali, while 260 were in more than one language.

Of the total number of publications the "Miscellaneous" works numbered 499 while "Poetry" and "Religion" numbered 422 and 375 respectively.

NEWSPAPERS

At the end of the year 1930 there were in all 263 newspapers treating of current political topics as against 314 in the previous year. There was a net decrease of 51 publications.

Out of these 263 newspapers, 79 were published in the City of Bombay, 38 in the Northern Division, 49 in the Central Division, 39 in the Southern Division, 57 in Sind, and one in an Indian State. Eighty-nine or about 34 per cent. were in the hands of Brahmins, 108 or about 41 per cent. were conducted by other Hindus, 8 by Jains, 11 by Parsis, 37 by Muhammadans and 10 by Christians, of whom two were Europeans.

Seventeen were published in English, 77 in Marathi, 59 in Gujarati, 4 in Hindi, 22 in Kanarese, 10 in Urdu, 37 in Sindhi and the remaining 37 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual newspapers.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, BOMBAY

The year 1930 was one of great anxiety. Owing to the prevailing world wide depression in trade, there was a fall in membership and consequently, a decrease in income. The total number of resident and non-resident members was 454 and 170 respectively.

The issue of books and periodicals during the year amounted to 69,284 of which 12,690 were new books, 31,512 periodicals

and 25,082 old books. The largest issue, about 19,930 was under fiction, while biography stood second (2,131) and politics third (1,904). During the year 1,315 volumes were added to the Library, of which 1,027 were purchased and 288 were presented. One hundred and eighty-seven coins were added to the cabinet of the Society. The Society received 442 treasure trove coins during the year.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, BOMBAY

The Museum was kept open for 313 days during the year as against 130 days in the previous year. The number of visitors was 877,313 giving a daily average of 2,803 as against a total of 480,927 and a daily average of 3,700 in the preceding year. The decline in the average attendance was due to the disturbed conditions in the City.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA

The number of visitors to the Museum averaged 2,300 a day.

Some notable additions were made to the exhibits in the various galleries. A unique collection of arts and crafts was placed on view in specially constructed show cases, interesting antiquities from Bassein and Jogeshwari caves were exhibited, and an important addition of some new cases illustrating the local common marine fishes was made. A rare specimen of calico print with gold embroidery from the throne collection of the Maratha relics in the Museum was sent on loan for display at the new India House, London.

Archæological Section.—The historic gun awarded to Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in the year 1866 A.D. by the Portuguese Government was presented to the Museum by Mr. D. F. Batliwala with a Historical Note thereon by Sir Jivanji J. Modi. In addition, a number of rare and valuable books, coins and sculptures were acquired for the Museum.

Art Section.—Among the exhibits of the School of Art collection is a set of old Indian glazed tiles and porcelain plaques. A beautiful specimen of horn work—an ornamental horn lamp—is also exhibited in the circular Gallery. Two water colour pictures were purchased from the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition during the year. Four of the pictures of the Sir Akbar Hydari Collection representing Muslim Saints were returned to Sir Akbar Hydari during the year in consequence of the objections taken by the Bombay Corporation to their exhibition. A handsome silver casket with an address was presented to the Museum by Dr. Sir J. J. Modi for exhibition on certain condition.

Natural History Section.—Among the more important additions to this section were the skin and skeleton of an Indian lion, and a fine specimen of a tiger. A collection of 122 birds from the Persian Gulf and the skin of the Turkestan Great Horned Owl were notable among the various contributions.

VICTORIA MUSEUM, KARACHI

The total number of visitors to the Museum for the year under review was nearly two lakhs, the daily average attendance being 537. All Fridays were, as usual, kept apart for Purdah Nashin ladies.

A large number of new exhibits were added during the year under report. Including models illustrating Human Anatomy, Palaeontology, Ethnology, Botany, Zoology, Embryology, etc. purchased from Germany and America and exhibited in special show cases. A collection of lacquer work and glazed pottery of Halla and old embroidered cloths of the villages was also added. Twelve bronze images of Buddha found in the excavation of Nagapatam (Madras) were acquired for this museum.

CHAPTER XII

ARCHÆOLOGY

DURING the year under report the total grant for conservation works in the Western Circle amounted to Rs. 1,41,609 as against Rs. 1,37,074 in the preceding year. Out of this grant Rs. 12,681 were expended departmentally and the balance of Rs. 1,28,928 allotted to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department for works undertaken by that agency. A sum of Rs. 232 was also allotted to the Public Works Department for current repairs to the Civil Buildings attached to the Ancient Protected Monuments in the Circle. In addition to the above grants a sum of Rs. 800 was made available by the Director General of Archæology in India from the funds for exploration.

Among the 56 monuments which received special conservation measures through the agency of the Public Works Department, the largest work was that done at Vijayadurg in the Ratnagiri District where considerable repairs to the damaged walls of the Sea-Fort were carried out.

The next important centre where a greater part of the conservation grant was spent is the ancient city of Bijapur. At this place as many as seventeen special repair works were undertaken, such as completion of the work of filling in the cracks in the dome of the Gol Gumbaz; renewal of the covering of the wooden pillars of the Asar (Athar) Mahal, etc.

Champaner is one of the biggest centres of Archæological interest in the Western Circle and large repair works were carried out at this place in the past. The monuments that received attention during the year under review were the Nagina Masjid, the Lila Gumbaz, the Citadel wall, the Punch Mahuda-ki Masjid and the Kevda Masjid.

The conservation works undertaken departmentally consisted of seventeen current repair and nine special repair works.

The discovery of 10 copper plate inscriptions at the site of the ancient Valabhipur near Vala, East Kathiawar, has evoked considerable interest and is likely to throw fresh light upon the history of Gujarat.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

THE Church Establishments maintained by the State in the Presidency are those of the Established Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland. Certain allowances are also granted by Government to the Roman Catholic Church and the Wesleyan Church for ministrations to troops, etc.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Since 1837 Bombay has been a separate Diocese.

The Diocese includes the territories within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay excepting Sind, which was transferred to the Diocese of Lahore in 1877.

The Right Reverend R. D. Acland, M.A., was on duty throughout the year except the period 24th May—4th September 1930 when he was on leave in England to attend the Lambeth Conference. The Venerable H. Martindale, M.A., Archdeacon, acted as Bishop's Commissary during this period. He was on duty as Archdeacon throughout the year.

The Reverend J. L. C. Dart, M.A., held the post of Domestic Chaplain till 15th May 1930 when he proceeded on leave to England. The Venerable H. Martindale, M.A., held the post of Domestic Chaplain in addition to his own duties from 16th May 1930 to 4th September 1930.

The Reverend F. Cowburn, B.A., who relieved the Venerable H. Martindale, M.A., of his additional duties as Domestic Chaplain on 4th September 1930 held that post for the remainder of the year.

The year opened with 15 Chaplains on duty and four on leave.

The Bishop held 26 Confirmations during the year. The number of persons confirmed was 605.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

The Church of Scotland in this Presidency was placed on its present basis in 1837 and the sanctioned number of Chaplains on the Bombay cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Church of Scotland, is five.

There are at present five Presbyterian Churches and several other buildings used for Divine service scattered throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

The Reverend G. E. Dodd who was Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain was confirmed in the appointment on 17th February 1931. He was transferred to Calcutta as Officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Bengal, on 6th April 1931.

The other places outside Bombay, where Chaplains were stationed were Poona and Kirkee, Karachi, Belgaum, Aden, Mhow, Nasirabad, Rajkot and Quetta.

STATIONERY

The value of stores purchased by the Stationery Office during the year 1930-31 together with that in stock on the 1st April 1930 amounted to Rs. 9·94 lakhs, while the value of supplies to various Government Departments and Presses was Rs. 7·40 lakhs. The total cost of stationery supplied was also reduced by Rs. 94,060 to Rs. 8·32 lakhs due to substitution of cheaper articles and a rigid scrutiny of indents.

The work of supplying drawing and stationery articles to the officers of the Public Works Department and Sub-Judges was entrusted to this office during the year.

Government Central Press, Bombay.—There was a decrease in the amount of machine composition and a slight increase under Hand Composition. The outturn of Stereo and Machine-printing increased considerably due to heavy orders of special form work in connection with the 1931 Census. In the Rubber-stamps and Type-foundry Sections, the outturn improved considerably.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8·90 lakhs as against Rs. 8·64 lakhs in the preceding year, while the cost of paper binding and rubber stamp materials amounted to Rs. 1·46 lakhs.

Yeravda Prison Press, Poona.—The labour supply was steady throughout the year, the total numerical strength on 31st March 1931 being 47 paid hands and 158 convicts. The outturn in the composing department showed a marked decrease due to the change in the system of valuing the outturn. The outturn of the other branches increased by about 4 per cent. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1·13 lakhs.

Commissioner in Sind's Press, Karachi.—The outturn under all sections showed an increase except machine printing, casing in, embossing and envelope-making where the outturn decreased. The total expenditure of the press amounted to Rs. 1·56 lakhs as against Rs. 1·49 lakhs.

Government Book Depôt, Bombay.—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 70,665 during the year under report as against Rs. 74,175 the previous year. The value of maps issued during the year was Rs. 4,092 as against Rs. 5,236 last year.

Government Photozinco Press, Poona.—The total cost of work turned out by the Press was Rs. 1,47,394 as against Rs. 1,55,277 in the previous year.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

The Back Bay Reclamation Division was abolished with effect from the 1st October 1930 and a new Sub-division called the Back Bay Reclamation Sub-division was formed in the Presidency Division with effect from the same date.

The total gross expenditure on the scheme during the year was Rs. 9·35 lakhs. The works carried out during the year are as under :—

A quantity of about 4,68,874 tons of dry filling was brought in by train at a cost of Rs. 5·51 lakhs.

The cost of Rs. 1-2-9 per ton in 1930–31 is somewhat higher than in 1929–30 and is partly due to the limited quantity of murum supplied and partly to the special quality of black soil required for the recreation ground in block No. 1.

Sea Wall.—The reinforced cement concrete parapet wall along the sea wall in blocks Nos. 1 and 2 was constructed to a length of about 4,644 Rft.

Submarine Cables.—The work of constructing a new cable house and the laying of new cables across the reclamation area was completed during the year.

Suburban Schemes.—The Housing and Suburban Division was abolished with effect from 1st October 1930 and a new Sub-division called the 'Salsette Water Supply Sub-division' was created in the Thana Division.

Extensions of pipe lines for the supply of water in Salsette and Ambernath were laid during the year at a total cost of Rs. 3,340.

Civil aviation.—The work of preparing a landing ground at Juhu was commenced during the year on behalf of the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 8·57 lakhs. The total expenditure to the end of March 1931 was about Rs. 2·04 lakhs including percentage charges.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME

The administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1930-31 showed satisfactory results, for not only was there a substantial increase in tenancies, but the rent recoveries, as explained below, were excellent. Out of 207 chawls with 16,211 rooms, 126 with 7,800 tenements were occupied at the close of the year as against 124 with 7,266 tenements in April 1930. The number of occupied rooms steadily increased in the first quarter of the year, but from August till October there was a gradual decline in the occupancies, owing partly to a number of mills having been closed down and partly to the disturbed political conditions of the City. In November the situation began to improve, and by the end of March the figures of occupancies were higher by 509 than at the corresponding period of the previous year.

The scale of rents for single roomed tenements remained unchanged throughout the year. They were : DeLisle Road Rs. 8, Naigaum Rs. 7, Sewri Rs. 7 and Worli Rs. 5 and Re. 1 extra for corner rooms.

Out of 322 shops only 148 were occupied.

The rent collections amounted to Rs. 6,52,706 against an assessment of Rs. 6,51,447, recording a recovery percentage of 100. The figures showed a distinct improvement over the previous year, when the collections amounted to Rs. 5,41,395 against an assessment of Rs. 5,69,371, a percentage of 95.

The total amount due from absconders was Rs. 24,848 as against Rs. 79,125 due in the previous year. The amount recovered was Rs. 8,929. The net amount still to be recovered is therefore Rs. 15,919 or a little more than 2 per cent. of the total assessment of the year, viz. Rs. 6,51,447. The total amount written off on account of irrecoverable arrears of previous years was Rs. 28,986 as against Rs. 934 written off in the preceding year, the sum of Rs. 28,986 being however largely in respect of the period of prolonged mill strikes. Establishment charges amounted to Rs. 84,772 or 13 per cent. of the assessment. Out of a population of 39,745 living in the chawls, 889 are reported to have died, recording a death-rate of 22·3 per thousand. A maternity home under the auspices of the Presidency Infant Welfare Society has been opened at Worli.

SUBURBAN SCHEMES

The Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District, under the control of the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, is in charge of the disposal of land in Suburban Schemes.

Despite the fact that the year under review witnessed an exceptionally strong depression in the general trade and an extraordinary slump in the land market the sales in the Suburban Schemes proved satisfactory. The total area disposed of both by sales and settlements was 2,87,412 square yards and the realisation Rs. 3,44,482.

Till now 18 Town Planning Schemes have been completed in the Bombay Suburban District.

The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, who is also the Salsette Development Officer looks after the work of the State-aided Building Schemes of the defunct Development Department. During the year 1930–31 (i.e. from 1st August 1930 to 31st July 1931) the following loans were sanctioned by Government towards lands and buildings in the Suburban Schemes and for Co-operative Societies and recoveries made :—

	Land Rs. (Lakhs)	Building Rs. (Lakhs)	Recoveries Rs. (Lakhs)
Private Individuals ..	1·16	2·80	2·29
Government Servants ..	·37	·34	·57
Co-operative Societies ..	..	·24	·11

CONSULTING SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The results of the working of the Town Planning Act have been very encouraging. It has been applied to practically every important Town in the Presidency and at the beginning of the year 1930-31, 37 Town Planning Schemes had been put in hand of which 24 Schemes were completed and the remaining 13 were either in draft form or in the process of arbitration.

Among the many big Town Planning Schemes undertaken by Municipalities are the Town Planning Scheme Poona No. 1 ; Karachi Garden Quarter No. 1 ; Ahmedabad, Ellis Bridge No. 3 ; and Sholapur No. 1. Out of these Nos. 1 and 4 have been finally completed and No. 2 is nearing completion ; No. 3 has not yet been sanctioned, but development by Co-operative Housing Societies has been going ahead rapidly in advance of the Scheme, clearly indicating the demand for this type of development, and that the people who were slow and unwilling to leave their old homes in congested parts of the City have realised the benefits of open air life in the Suburbs.

Besides Schemes undertaken under the Town Planning Act, 175 town improvement and extension schemes without recourse to the Act have been undertaken. These schemes were mostly in respect of lands owned either by Government, by Municipalities, Co-operative Housing Societies, or other public

bodies. They varied very greatly in their nature and magnitude—from a very small scheme of village improvement, or town extension, to proposals for the development of portions of large cities like Bombay, Hyderabad, Karachi and Ahmedabad. The valuation involved in these schemes amounts to several crores of rupees. Among the large Town Improvement and Extension Schemes, the Artillery Maidan and Cantonment in Karachi, the Relief Road Scheme in Ahmedabad, and the East and West Road Scheme in Poona may be mentioned.

Land Acquisition.—During the last 5 years over Rs. 21 lakhs of rupees worth of property have been valued by this Department, excluding those that were dealt with by the Special Land Acquisition Officers. The Department is also entrusted with the Revision of Non-agricultural assessment work in the Presidency.

Miscellaneous Activities.—Among the other valuation duties of the Department, the most important are :—Valuations made for the information of Government for purposes of purchase, lease, sale, exchange or adjustment or estimate or for stamp or probate or death duty. Such valuations during the last six years, amount to about Rs. 1½ crores. The Rating of Government properties in Municipal Boroughs under the Bombay City Municipalities Act XVIII of 1925 is also undertaken by the Department.

MILITARY (INDIAN AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES)

Auxiliary and Indian Territorial Forces (India).—Army Headquarters sanctioned the issue of eight lorries to the V (Bombay) Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, to render this unit more mobile. The 1st (Bombay) Parsi Urban Infantry, Indian Territorial Forces was demobilised with effect from 30th September 1931. Increased interest has been shown in the 2nd (Bombay Presidency) Urban Infantry, Indian Territorial Forces. The strength of this unit on 30th September 1931, being 249 as compared with 96 on 30th September 1930.

Karachi Corps, Auxiliary Force (India).—Progress was satisfactory, 79 other Ranks joined this Corps during the year. The Corps was inspected by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, on 14th February 1931, and by the Commander, Sind (Ind.) Brigade Area, when the turnout was satisfactory.

No. 2 (Karachi) Company M. G. C. were successful in winning the "Nanpara" Cup for the third successive year. This Unit was also placed second in the Simla Rifles Cup Competition.

No. 11 (Karachi) Company, University Training Corps.—This unit lost a large number of trained men after the University Examinations as many members left the College. This necessitated commencing with a large number of new recruits making progressive training practically impossible.

The training progress of the unit as a whole was not satisfactory. The reasons for this state of affairs were the small number of training hours, the lack of continuity of training and the lack of keenness of the College authorities.

Special Classes of Instruction were organized during the College Vacational periods when possible.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay Society.—During the year 1930, the Agents of the Society in Bombay City prosecuted 19,032 cases of cruelty to Animals. In 15,075 cases fines only were inflicted, in 414 cases the accused were acquitted and in the rest either fine or punishment was inflicted. 1,503 animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for treatment. 191 animals found to be suffering from incurable diseases were sent from this hospital to the Pinjrapole at Bombay. In Bandra, there were 495 prosecutions and fines were inflicted in 492 cases. The accused were acquitted in 3 cases. The amount of fines levied in cruelty cases prosecuted by the Society's Agents is given to the Society by way of grant after deducting 10 per cent. for Government expenses. The amount thus received by the Society in 1930 by way of Police fines was Rs. 35,479 out of the total receipts of Rs. 36,908. The expenditure was Rs. 41,680.

Besides this Society there are similar Societies in the Bombay Presidency at Ahmedabad, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Larkana and Hyderabad.

*ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

Northern Division.—The amount advanced as takavi during the year ending 30th September 1931 totalled Rs. 41,600 as against Rs. 1·75 lakhs during the preceding year. The decrease was due to financial stringency and less demand. Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 75·92 lakhs, Rs. 8·46 lakhs were collected and Rs. 3·08 lakhs suspended.

Central Division.—During the year, Rs. 79,500 were advanced as takavi as against Rs. 1·55 lakhs in the preceding

* This note was received too late for insertion in Chapter V.

year. The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 16·44 lakhs of which Rs. 4·03 lakhs were recovered.

Southern Division.—The outstanding balance on 1st October 1930 amounted to Rs. 20·42 lakhs. During the year Rs. 2·81 lakhs were advanced as takavi. Collections totalled Rs. 1·75 lakhs which represents 8·59 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year. About rupees half a lakh were suspended.

Sind.—Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 6·95 lakhs as against Rs. 30·16 lakhs last year, a decrease of 23·21 lakhs which was shared by all districts, except Sukkur and Larkana in which cases liberal grants of takavi had to be made on account of floods.

Out of the total outstanding balance of Rs. 67·28 lakhs, Rs. 2·22 lakhs were collected giving a percentage of 4·51. Suspensions decreased from Rs. 22·38 lakhs to Rs. 19·13 lakhs.

It should be noted that the figures for oustandings and collections do not mean that the amount was due for collection during the year. They represent the total amount of advances outstanding but not necessarily due for collection in the year under review.

CENSUS OF 1931

According to the Census of 1931 which was taken on the night of 26th February 1931 the population of the territories administered by the Bombay Government is 26,323,262 made up as follows :—

British territory	21,803,388
States	4,468,396
Aden Settlement	51,478

The population of the four administrative divisions of Sind and Bombay City is as shown below :—

Bombay City	1,161,383
Bombay Suburban District	179,524*
Northern Division	3,984,617
Central Division	7,372,637
Southern Division	5,397,681
Sind	3,887,070

* This figure has been merged in the figure for Central Division.

The greatest rise in population is to be seen in the case of Ahmednagar, which has increased by 35 per cent.; Sukkur comes second with a rise of 22·24 per cent.; Upper Sind

Frontier and Panch Mahals come next with a rise of 21·25 per cent. and 21·2 per cent. respectively; while the population of Bombay City has decreased by 1·25 per cent.

The population by religion in British territory and Aden is as follows :—

Hindus	16,619,742
Muslims	4,456,897
Christians	317,042
Zoroastrians	89,544
Jews	17,739
Sikhs	20,893
Jains	200,015
Buddhists	2,204
Others	1,655
Tribals	129,135
Total ..	21,854,866

APPENDIX I

RESERVED SUBJECTS

(1) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.
(2) Land Revenue Administration.
(3) Famine Relief.
(4) Land Acquisition.
(5) Administration of Justice.
(6) Provincial Law Reports.
(7) Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
(8) Non-judicial stamps ; judicial stamps.
(9) Development of mineral resources which are Government property.
(10) Industrial matters, included under the following heads :—
  (*a*) Factories ;
  (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes ;
  (*c*) Electricity ;
  (*d*) Boilers ;
  (*e*) Gas ;
  (*f*) Smoke Nuisances ; and
  (*g*) Welfare of labour and housing.
(11) Ports (with certain exceptions).
(12) Inland water-ways, including shipping and navigation, not declared central subjects.
(13) Police, including railway police.
(14) (*a*) Regulation of betting and gambling ;
  (*b*) Prevention of cruelty to animals ;
  (*c*) Protection of wild birds and animals ;
  (*d*) Control of poisons ;
  (*e*) Control of motor vehicles ; and
  (*f*) Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
(15) Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
(16) Coroners.
(17) Excluded Areas.
(18) Criminal Tribes.
(19) European vagrancy.
(20) Prisons, prisoners (except State prisoners) and reformatories.
(21) Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
(22) Treasure trove.
(23) Provincial Government Presses.
(24) Elections, Indian and Provincial.
(25) Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
(26) Local Fund Audit.

(27) Control of members of all-India and provincial services serving within the province and control of public services within the province other than all-India services.

(28) Sources of provincial revenue—

(*a*) taxes included in the Schedules to the Scheduled Taxes Rules, or

(*b*) taxes, not included in those Schedules, which are imposed by or under provincial legislation which has received the previous sanction of the Governor General.

(29) Borrowing of money on the sole credit of the province.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS

(1) Local Self-Government (except Cantonments).
(2) Medical administration.
(3) Public health, sanitation and vital statistics.
(4) Pilgrimages within British India.
(5) Education (with some exceptions).
(6) Public Works—

(*a*) Construction and maintenance of provincial buildings.

(*b*) Roads, bridges, ferries, etc.

(*c*) Tramways within municipal areas.

(*d*) Light and feeder-railways and extra-municipal tramways for which provision is made by provincial legislation.

(7) Agriculture.
(8) Civil Veterinary Department.
(9) Fisheries.
(10) Co-operative Societies.
(11) Forests.
(12) Excise.
(13) Registration of deeds and documents.
(14) Registration of births, deaths and marriages.
(15) Religious and Charitable Endowments.
(16) Development of industries, including industrial research and technical education.
(17) Stores and stationery required for transferred Departments.
(18) Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
(19) Weights and measures.
(20) Libraries, museums and exhibitions (with certain exceptions).
(21) Historical monuments (with certain exceptions).
(22) Town planning and development in municipal areas (except cases dealing with the Bombay City and Suburban Division).

APPENDIX II

List of Official Reports used in the compilation of this Volume

PART II

CHAPTER I

INDIAN STATES

Annual Reports of the Indian States referred to in the Chapter and of Aden for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER II

LAND RECORDS

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Report of the Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, and the Report on the Administration of Incumbered Estates in Sind for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER III

LAW AND JUSTICE

Reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1930, Annual Report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER IV

POLICE AND CRIME

Annual Police Reports of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Annual Report of the Bombay City Police, Administration Reports on Government Workhouses and of the Bombay Jail Department and the Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930.

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS

The Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency, Reports of the Departments of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency Proper and Sind, Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind, Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Forests, Note on the Weather of the Bombay Presidency and the Annual Report of the Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona, for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER VI

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Annual Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1930-31, Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency and Annual Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the year 1930, Annual Report on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1930, Report on the Administration of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Department, Annual Report of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission, Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency, Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind, Report on the Trade and Navigation of the Port of Aden and Annual Reports on Shipping Offices, Bombay, Karachi and Aden, for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC WORKS

Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER VIII

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay for the year 1930, Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1930, Annual Report of the Haffkine Institute and Report on Mental Hospitals for the year 1930, Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31, Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, for the year 1930 and Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER IX

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Annual Report on Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency, Administration Report of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and Annual Reports on Port Trusts, Bombay, Karachi and Aden, for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER X

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind, Reports on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Reports on the Administration of

the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, Annual Report of the Stamp Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind and the Annual Report on Income Tax for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER XI

INSTRUCTION

Report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930-31, Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda and the Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch) for the year 1930, Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Annual Report of the Victoria Museum, Karachi, for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER XII

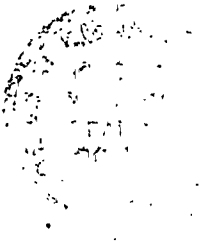
ARCHÆOLOGY

Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year 1930-31.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Administration Reports for the Diocese of Bombay and of the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Presidency, Annual Report on Government Printing and Stationery, Annual Report on the Administration of the Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1930-31 and the Annual Report of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the year 1930.



APPENDIX III

1930-31

[redacted]

GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Took his seat, 9th December 1928).

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

The Honourable Sir John Ernest Buttery Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E. (Took his seat, 24th March 1926).	Home Member and Vice-President of Council.
The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, Kt. (Took his seat, 23rd June 1928).	General Member.
The Honourable Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan (Took his seat, 22nd September 1928).	Finance Member.
The Honourable Mr. Walter Frank Hudson, C.I.E. (Took his seat, 28th August 1929).	Revenue Member.
The Honourable Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Temporary) (From 26th March 1930 to 24th July 1930).	Revenue Member.

MINISTERS

The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (Vacated office, 9th November 1930).	Local Self-Government.
The Honourable Sardar Sir Rustom Jehangir Vakil, Kt. (Took his seat, 10th November 1930).	Local Self-Government.
The Honourable Moulvi (Now Sir) Rafiuddin Ahmed (Took his seat, 10th November 1930).	Education.
The Honourable Mr. Bhaskarrao Vithojirao Jadhav (Vacated office, 9th November 1930).	Agriculture.
The Honourable Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli (Took his seat, 10th November 1930).	Agriculture.

APPENDICES

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Honourable Sir Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli.

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